WASHINGTON NEWS.

THE SENATE WILL NOT RECEDE.

There the Previous Incumbent Was Suspended Unless Reasons Given.

(Special to The Indianapolis Journal.) Developments in the past twenty-four hours have made it quite certain that the republican senators will solidly stand together in refusing to confirm appointees to places where no vacancies existed, and where the president continues to refuse to furnish the so-called written "charges," upon which removals were made. It is thought that this rule will not be deviated from, excepting in cases where individual senators have personal reasons, which exist, of course, only in few cases; consequently, many of the new Indiana appointees may expect to retire again to private life.

WASHINGTON, February 25 .- Joseph B. Gwin, of Attica, Ind., was yesterday appointed to be superintendent of the fifth division of the railway mail service, with headquarters at Cincinnati, vice A. Burt, resigned, to escape dismissal. Gwin says he has had ten years' experience in the service, having for a large portion of that time run between Pittsburg and St. Louis. He claims that he was forced to resign four years ago upon a charge of being an offenyears ago upon a energe or being an onensive democrat. He gets the superintendency
now through the influence of leading demoerats of Indiana, including ex-Senator
McDonald and the delegation to congress,
which was worked up by his father-in-law,
Mr. McCabe, who ran for congress in 1880
against Hon. Godlove S. Orth, who, at that
time, lived in Warren county.

The Postal Appropriation Bill. WASHINGTON, February 25.—The house committee on postoffices and post-roads has completed the postoffice appropriation bill, and it will be promptly reported to the house. The bill appropriates for the postal service during the next fiscal year the sum of \$54,326,588, an increase of \$625,598 over the appropriation for the preceding is-cal year, and a decrease of \$659,579 as com-pared with the department's estimates. The stimated revenue for the next fiscal year is \$47,142,252, and the estimated deficit (indefi-

General and Personal. WASHINGTON, February 25 .- Secretary

Manning states that the net reduction in tariff receipts under the Morrison bill, computed on last year's importation, would be about \$12,000,000. He calls attention to a

J. E. Searles, Jr., one of the commissioners who visited the Hawaiian Islands, recom-mends an abrogation of the treaty with King Kalakaua. He says if we had made the islands a present of every dollar's worth of goods they bought from this country, and collected duties on their sugars, we should

After considerable debate the senate yesterday passed the bill permitting national banks o change their name, location and capita by vote of two-thirds of their shareholders: The bill makes the changes subject to the approval of the comptroller of the currency. They may not remove more than thirty miles from their location.

The commerce committee of the house, by a vote of nine to four, decided to recommend the pure are of the Eds white cancel with a control with the pure are of the Eds white cancel with the pure are of the Eds white cancel with the pure are of the Eds white cancel with the pure are of the Eds white cancel with the pure are of the Eds white cancel with the pure are of the state with cancel with the pure are of the state with the pure are stated with the pure are s

a vote of nine to four, decided to recommend the passage of the Ends ship canal bill. Solie, tor-general Goode asserts that the charges understood to have been filed against him before the senate judiciary committee

are utterly false.

In the executive session of the senate, a resolution from the commerce committee was adopted, calling on the secretary of the treasury for the papers in relation to the suspension of Customs Collector Wm.

The committee on rules agreed to report back Mr. Hanback's resolution providing for an investigation of the Pan-electric tele-

savings depository as a branch of the post-

The house committee on naval affairs recommend the construction of five large war vessels, one at a government yard hereafter to be determined upon and four to be given out by private contract.

FROM OVER THE SEAS.

The Servian government has abandoned military preparations.

Sir William Jenner, the well-known physician, has ordered Lord Salisbury to go abroad to recruit his health.

At Mezo Tur, Hungaria, yesterday, a Protestant school teacher murdered his wife and three children, and then committed

The Dublin board of guardians has adopted a resolution declaring that only home rule, land reform, and stoppage of evictions will satisfy the majority of the Irish people.

The pope has promulgated a decree beati-fying Father Hotbauer, a priest who died in Vienna in 1820, at the age of seventy. This action has long been urged by the Austrian emperor, on the ground that Father Hof-

VINCENNES, February 24.—This forenoon a gentleman arrived here from Hazelton, twenty miles south of this city, and related the death of Henry Bremer, by suicide, over the morphine route, at that place yesterday. His wife died of consumption last Sunday, and so stricken with grief over her death was he that he cared to live no longer and wanted to be buried by the side of her with whom he had lived over forty years, with their children. The taking off of these two people so highly respected has caused the greatest grief in that community.

CINCINNATI, February 25.—Sergeant-at-arms Allen, of the Ohio house of repre-sentatives, arrested Daniel J. Dalton to-day turns of precinct A, Fourth ward. Dalton said he was unable to comply with the order of the house committee, because the senate committee still holds the returns. His atorney applied to Judge Robertson for a writ of habeas corpus, and the court immediately released Dalton on his own recognizance in the sum of \$500, and appointed Wednesday next for the hearing of the case.

THORNTOWN, February 25.—George Wingate, running a restaurant in this place, and owning a farm near by, committed suicide early this morning by hanging himself. He was found suspended in the barn. No cause is known for the self-destruction, as he was in good circumstances and happily situated. The deceased was aged forty-four and leaves a wife and two sons.

CHICAGO, February 25.—The general freight agents of the lines in the Chicago and Ohio river pool met yesterday and transacted considerable business, including the acted considerable business, including the necessary arrangements to put the new sixth pool on the Cairo & Evansville business into operation March 1. It was decided that on all traffic destined to through southern points agents should confine themselves strictly to printed classifications and rates, subject

to such amendments as were made by the commissioner alone. A decided change in the management of the pool was also agreed upon, to take effect March? Hereafter there will be one general committee, composed of the general agents of the lines in the pool, which will hold meetings on the second Tuesday of each month, and oftener when called by the commissioner. The power of making rates is taken away from the present local committee, which hereafter will only make accounted. the present local committee, which hereafter will only make recommendations to be subon temporarily by the commissioner, subject to approval by the general committee.

The Nailers' Strike Nearing an End-The Miners' Wage Convention.

WHEELING February 25 .- The prospects for a settlement of the long-standing nailers strike are excellent. The men, it is believed will waive the discharge of non-union em-ployes and secure an advance in wages.

The mill at Mingo Junction, O., resumed work yesterday with four hundred hands and

will resume in all departments next week, the company having signed the Mingo scale.

The co-operative nail works of Steubenville shipped their first car-load of nails to Pittsburg yesterday, and the works are run-

ning day and night.

Columbus, O., February 25.—Yesterday afternoon the Miners' wage convention adopted resolutions constituting a board of arbitration, consisting of two miners and two operators from each of the five states represented in the scale, to which will be referred for adjustment all questions of national character among miners and operators, and recommending that each state select a similar board, to whom all questions of state import ance shall be referred. The convention ad-

Tuesday in February, next year.
Following is the revised scale of rates, to go into effect May 1: Pittsburg, 71 cents per ton; Hocking valley, 60 cents; Indiana block, 80 cents; Indiana bituminous No. 2, 75 cents; Wilmington III. 95 cents; Grape Creek, 75 Wilmington, Ill., 95 cents; Grape Creek, 75 cents; Des Moines, Ia., 90 cents; in the West Virginia and Kanawha districts the reduced prices to be restored to 75 cents; Reynoldsburg Fairmount screen coal, 75 cents.

PHILADELPHIA, February 25.— The strike inaugurated by the hand-loom ingrain carpet weavers of Kensington, on January 24, practically ended yesterday in a victory of one and a half cents per yard for weaving. PITTSBUEG, February 25.—At a conference of lawer leaders held here last evening it was decided to send a representative committee of workingmen to Washington to advocate the interests of tariff before con

CHICAGO, February 25.—About 1,000 of McCormick's discharged workmen gathered about the works this morning, and made a display of violence, the first since the lock-out. No serious results followed. One of

The Minneapolis flour mills report an inreased output and an improved trade. The Western export association (whisky)

The Western export association (whisky) has gone to pieces.

Owen T. Bugg has patented a cotton harvester, which is claimed to be a success. If so, it will revolutionize the cotton industry.

Since November 1 to date there has been 6,215,000 hogs packed in the west against 6,260,000 last year. Indianapolis is still the sixth on the list, with 283,000. Jacob Shank and Wm. Mishler were

crushed yesterday in the coal-bank of Jacob Lovergood, on the hillside above the Bedford pike, near Johnstown, Pa.

ford pike, near Johnstown, Pa.

At the Brassfield sale of trotting horses at Lexington, Ky., yesterday, fifty sold for \$18, 125, the best price paid being \$2,100 for the bay stallion Roseberry, by Struthmore.

The lower house of the Ohio legislature passed a bill yesterday, practically the old "Scott law," levying a saloon tax of \$200 on spirituous liquors and \$100 on malt liquors.

Hugh Cannon one of the assignates of

Hugh Caunon, one of the assailants of Prosecuting Attorney Dickson, at Salt Lake, was fined \$35 in the Mormon police court yesterday, and upon payment of the fine was allowed to go.

made one of the worst wrecks ever seen, but no one was injured.

George A. Wardner, formerly bookkeeper

at the National Exchange bank, Milwaukee, yesterday afternoon, dangerously shot Abbott Lawrence, assistant cashier. Ward-ner had become deranged through overwork. Edison was married in great state yester-day afternoon to Miss Mina Miller, daughter of Mr. Lewis Miller, the millionaire manu-facturer of Akron, O., and left in the evening

The case of the New England iron company against the Metropolitan elevated railway company of New York, 197 breach of contract, involving about \$4,000,000, and which has been in litigation since 1878, has just been compromised for \$250,000.

just been compromised for \$250,000.

"Cora Pearl," the notorious queen of Paristan demi-monde in Paris, says in her memoirs that she is the daughter of Professor F. Nicholls Crouch, author of "Kathleen Mayourneen." Professor Crouch, who now lives in Baltimete, says she may be what she claims as his third daughter left home very young, under circumstances that are never referred to by the family, and he does not know what became of her. does not know what became of her.

O. M. Kinims, an employe of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad company at Dennison, was shot and killed by a burglar yesterday morning, whom he surprised in his

boy under twelve years of age in a dispute with two other lads, named Turner and Ed Stuart, brothers, over the possession of an ax, shot and killed both of them. On ac-

ax, shot and Killed both of them. On account of his age the youthful murderer was discharged, the law of that state not recognizing homicide in one of his years.

A man named Grager is under arrest at Rouseville, Pa., charged with having compelled his wife for five years past, while part of the time insane, to share an old mill with a flock of sheep providing her no cloth. of the time insane, to share an old mill with a flock of sheep, providing her no clothing in the meantime and supplying her only with corn meal and water for tood. The feeling against the prisoner is running high. Charles Howard, who has been running a grocery for another party at Lowville, Erie county, Pennsylvania, is said to be a defaulter for \$8,000. He is under arrest. Eleven clerks employed in the Philadelphia & Reading railroad freight department were arrested yesterday, charged with stealing merchandise.

James Whitely, recently elected to the

James Whitely, recently elected to the position of city clerk at Pekin, Ill., has defaulted and fled to parts unknown. The amount of his defalcation is not known, but is believed to be a large amount.

Valley and Tennessee—Clearing, decidedly colder weather; winds shifting to northwest; rising barometer. Lower Lake Region—Rains turning into snow; followed in the western portion by fair weather; decidedly colder westerly winds; rising, preceded in the extreme eastern portion by failing bar-

VIENNA, February 25.—Herr Von Stahl, the agent of an American insurance company, who was sued for libel by Herr Schou-berger, an editor, has been acquitted. Schon-berger will pay Stahl's costs.

WHAT Uncle Remus calls "the misery" in your head, can at once be removed by St. Jacobs Od which conquers pain.

RITZINGERS' DEBTS AND ASSETS.

The Assignee Shows That the Forme Amount to \$455,868 and the Latter to \$267,828.

Last evening the trustees representing the creditors of Ritzingers' bank met A. W. Ritzinger, and the latter produced a list showing overd,400 depositors, but regretted his inability to submit a schedule of assets and liabilities, as the same would not be completed by the assignee until this morning. Mr. Ritzinger expressed the belief that the assets would pay 60 per cent.
of claims, but this opinion is hardly
shared by the assignee, who was doubtful toore than 55 per cent. could be real-However, this was but a hasty conclusion upon his part, and he was hopeful that further examination would develop a better outlook. Mr. Schmuck reported last night that about 500 depositors had signed the agreement, while some had retused until a statement of the assets and liabilities had been submitted. He also stated that the Ritzingers would have no difficulty in giving bond, a condition made necessary in the agreement, and volunteered An adjournment then followed until to-mor row evening. To-day Mr. Yandes filed his report as assignee, a tuli summary of which is herewith given. The different gentlemen making the appraisement, he states, were the best that could be selected, and while per-haps, for instance in the real estate, some property might be appraised too high and other pieces too low, a sale would reach the approximate value, and he did not believe he would have special difficulty in finding

market,
Inventory made by George B. Yandes, assignee
of the assets, personal and real, of Ritzinger & Co
and Augustus W. Ritzinger and Frank L. Rit
zinger, with appraisements thereof, made in the
presence of said assignee:

150 00

Notes growing out of liquor business...

Approsed by James R. Ross and

The assigned is not required to make a state-ment of liabilities at this stage of his duties. Me has endeavore it on scertain approximately the amount of such liabilities, and the following is an approximate activate.

YOUNG MEDICINE MEN.

The Alumni of the Indiana College Holds

The sixteenth annual meeting of the alumni association of the Indiana medical college was held this forenoon in the college rooms, and the principal features of the day were the addresses by the president, Dr. David O. Thomas, per Minneapolis, Minn., his thems, d'"Medical Success," in which he discussed the relations of the young physi-cian to his profession and the public, and by Professor A. W. Brayton, the latter speaking on behalf of the faculty, and taking for his carefully prepared papers. It was voted to hold a meeting of the alumni during the week attending the gathering of the State medical society, and make the occasion one of special significance to the college, whose graduates now number one thousand and have already taken front rank in the pro fession. The election of officers resulted in the following selections:

the following selections:

President—Dr. Franklin W. Hays, city.

Vice-president—Dr. W. S. Tingley, city.

Secretary—Dr. C. I. Fletcher, city.

Corrasponding Secretary—Dr. E. V. Hervey,

McCordsville.

Treasurer—Dr. H. G. Jones, Medaryville.

Executive Committee—Dr. A. W, Brayton, city;

Dr. Oren Stoddard, Linden, and Dr. C. W. Porter,

city.

dially invited, and for which the following

The list of graduates include the following, who have deservedly won diplomas:
William Henry Burroughs, Shannandale;
Oliver Allen Collins, Mohawi; Albert L. Derbyshire, Laurel; George F. Edenharter, city; John Watson Evinger, Ferrell, Ill.; Abraham Harrison Faith, Edwardsport; George Washington Fertich, Dunkirk; Wallace Cloyd Freenan, Whitlock; Franklin Pierce Gilhaspey, Providence; Edwin Virtus Hervey, McCordsville; Horace Gridley Jones, Medaryville; Charles Simpson Kirkpatrick, Urbana, Ill.; John Watter Lopp, Columbus; Albert Alonzo Maggard, New Carlisle, O.; Charles W. Mendenhall, Carmel; John Burt Moore, Dayton, Ore; George Howard Münson, Elletsville; Allen Samuel McMurray, Frankfort; Charlton Clifton Pratt, Milner's Corner; Eden E. Rhodes, Rochester; William Jackson Ritter, Gosport; William Dayton

A BANK STATEMENT. Shields, Eminence; Urbine Stackhouse, city: William Jerome Stephenson, Terhune; Orren Stoddard, Linden; James Vickrey, Reno; Robert Russell Washburn, Waldron.

INDIANAPOLIS. THURSDAY EVENING. FEBRUARY 25, 1886.

SENSATION IN PARIS.

Paris, February 25 .- A new kind of sensation was made in the chamber of deputies this afternoon. A strange man in one of the gaileries excitedly drew a revolver, fired it twice with downward aim, and then coolly threwa letter toward M. Clemenceau. The man was quickly seized and hurried out by the police. When the excitement had subsided, a flattened bullet was found at the feet of the president of the chamber. The prisoner said he was a soldier who had been so ill-treated by his superiors and ignored by the officers of justice that he resorted to the desperate expedient of creating the sensation in the tion to his grievances. The prisoner gave his name as Horier, and said he was an officer in the French army. He asserted that the letter which he threw to-ward M. Clemenceau contained an offer to give the government the names of the be-trayers of Metz.

Raised By State Auditor Rice and Answered by Attorney-General Hord.

State Auditor Rice has made an official inquiry of Attorney-general Hord regarding the redemption of lands which have been forfeited to the state for tax delinquency, inquiring, "Does the title of such land vest in a stranger who makes such redemption, and is he entitled to a tax deed? If not, what lien has he for money paid in redeeming such taxes?" To this Judge Hord gave the following answer: "A stranger who may redeem the property thus forfeited to the state does not thereby ac-quire any title to it, or a right to deed therefor. It the person redeeming the property is an entire stranger to the transaction, holding acted without request of the owner, there being no subsequent promise of the owner to pay, his discharge of the taxes is a voluntary payment, and he has no recourse for the money expended."

To the further question "Does land redeemed by a stranger go on the tax dupli-cate, and if so, in whose name?" the opinion is given that it should be entered on the Other questions and answers regarding taxation in general are briefly as follows: "When is real estate assessed for purposes of taxation?" The statute provides that the first assessment made in pursuance of the

first assessment made in pursuance of the provisions of the act shall be made in the year 1886, and a like assessment shall be made every six years thereafter.

"Is the county auditor required to furnish to the township assessor a list of land and lots in his county and plats of civil townships? If so, what compensation does he get therefor?" An affirmative answer is given to the first proposition, with the further ruling that the salary allowed an auditor by law must be deemed a full remuneration for all services incident to the office or commanded by statute, for which no specified fee is provided.

In answer to another question, the attor-

In answer to another question, the attor-In answer to another question, the attorney-general holds that unincorporated banks are required to give in all their money on hand for taxation, and are entitled to certain deductions, and that individual depositors are required to give in their deposits for taxation.

A new lodge, Secret League, was instituted last night, at the hall-in When block, by T. N. Harden, deputy supreme cardinal. John R. Leonard was installed as past cardinal; Lee R. Lucas, cardinal; J. R. Carney, vicecardinal; C. H. Arnold, petitioner; B. W. Sullivan, recorder; R. L. Sullivan, collector; W. H. Chamberlain, treasurer; G. M. Kelshaw, marshal; Marion F. Smith, guard; Charles Mills, watchman. Twenty-five members were initiated, and the charter will remain open for thirty days for additional signatures. The object of the order is to give death benefits, not exceeding \$2,000, with high bonefits and feeding \$2,000.

DETROIT, February 25 .- Henry N. Walker.

tive.]
CINCINNATI, February 25.—John King, the famous crippled newsboy of this city, was found dead in his room last evening.
[He was noted for his intense love of reading, and in 1879 he gave the Clucinnati public library 2.700 volumes, which he had accumulated up to that time. Over 2,000 volumes more were found in his room.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

TERRE HAUTE, February 25 .- At au early hour this morning Annie Lane, who had been stopping at the St. Charles since Sunday, committed suicide by taking strychnine. She left a note for Tim Moran, saying: "I don't want to die, but I can't live and see him take care of another woman and child and leave his own and mine out in the orphans' home." The note also stated that he got drunk and grossly abused her, and

Steating a Bankrupt Stock.
[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

RICHMOND, Ind., February 25.—When Doscher, the leading grocer, failed, his stock was put into the hands of an assignee. Last night four farm wagons were seen at the door of the store, and this morning one thousand dollars' worth of goods were missing. They were found this afternoon in the basement of a house on Fifteenth street. Charles Henshaw, a former clerk, is charged with taking them without warrant, and an arrest will be

A New Building Association

The Blake street building and loan association, No. 3, of this city, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, and the following official staff: President, Joseph H. Howes; vice-president, Joseph W. Hammond; treasurer, William Hild; secretary, H.
J. Mauer; directors, W. F. A. Bernhamer, H.
J. Mauer, R. W. Wells, William Hild, William Johnson, George C. Bernhamer, Charles
Schener, J. W. Hammond and Joseph W.

The Australian Bank Failure. ADELAIDE, February 25.—The Commercial bank, which failed yesterday, had a capital of £500,000, of which £300,000 was paid up. The reserve was £75,000. The bank had twenty branches, situated in the principal cities of Australia, England, France, Germany and other countries, but there was no regular agency in the United

linseed oil crushers met in this city yester-day and decided to form a pool, which will be known as the consolidated linseed oil company, the capital stock of which will be \$200,000. The price of linseed oil was fixed

Land for Water. BERLIN, February 25 .- At Zoschen, a village in Saxony, yesterday, a piece of land, twenty acres in area, on which there were several houses, suddenly subsided, leaving a large lake. Three men were drowned. Most of the dwellers in the houses were absent at

JOURNALISTS AND POLITICIANS. A Soldier Attempts Assassination in the Meeting of the Democratic and Republi-

can State Editorial Associations—The Republican State Central Committee

The Democratic editorial association of Indiana is to-day holding its sixth annual convention in the parlors of the Grand hotel. Scott Ray, of the Shelbyville Democrat, president of the association, and Luther Short, of the Franklin Democrat, secretary, and forty other members are in attendance. Scott Ray, president, in opening the convention, delivered an address which occasioned much spirited controversy throughout the morning session. The key-note to his sentiments—and they were the sentiments entertained by a large majority of those present-was, "that the democratic party should come into complete control and possession of the government. If offensive and odious barriers prevent a cousummation of these hopes and desires, then it becomes the duty, as it should be the pleasure of the demoratic press to lift its voice, and in friendly but positive agitation, demand the re-moval of obstructions which tend to thwart the expressed will of the people. "So long as the offices are filled by people. "So long as the offices are filled by men of both parties, the majority adverse to the executive, if such be true, so long is there a government without a definition, a policy without a principle, a child without a father, a pledge without a responsibility, a great wind without a drop of 'reign,' a pic-ture without a background, a political farce, a blunderbus of inconsistencies, a monument of depleted fidelity and a reflection upon the intelligence of the American people."

The speaker then dwelt at length upon the

long struggle of the democracy for power; spoke of the strange god, civil service re-form, which came into the political arena; he gave the mugwump a passing kick; per ne gave the migwamp a passing kick; personified "reform," of whom the democratic party became a successful suitor. The newfound bride lost her place in society, turned her back upon virtue, and, in the mind of the speaker, became a traitor and a "snide." The speaker declared himself in favor of honest civil service reform but deconveed the administration of form, but denounced the administration of ans have no more right to hold office under a democratic administration than the devil has to take sacrament with the disciples of Jesus Christ."

The address was a palpable hit at the

Cleveland administration. The convention received it with applause and adopted a resolution instructing the secretary to send copies of it to the president of the United States and the democratic members of congress from Indiana.

Later in the day John B. Stoll, of the South Road Tippes in view of the fact that we

South Bend Times, in view of the fact that several delegates had come in, and that several noteworthy speakers had expressed views differing materially from those presented in Mr. Ray's address, called up the resolution for reconsideration. He said: "There have been three conflicting opin-

"There have been three conflicting opinions enunciated here to-day. Our president delivered an address which, in the light of Mr. Shanklin's views, subsequently presented, might be called inappropriate; and Mr. Applegate has eulogized that which the president condemned. In a spirit of exuberance the association adopted a resolution to transmit a copy of Mr. Ray's address to the president. Does not that request constitute this address the expressed sentiments of the association? Is it not fair that this convention render an intelligent opinion respecting their views on this subject? I have no par-ticular fault to find with Mr. Ray's theory, but if we sit in judgment on high officials, it becomes necessary to render a verdict impar-tially. I want to know whether Cleveland is responsible for the retention of so-called rascals? If so, the arraignment of Cleveland may be just; but I understand that President Cleveland has made scarcely a removal that did not incur opposition from democratic senators and representatives. If Cleveland has deferred to these, our representatives, not for the discharge, but the retention of republicans, is it just that we hurl this implied condemnation at the head of the president of the United States? The president has indicated States? The president has indicated in many instances an intention to oust republicans from office, but has been deterred by democrats. It is not just for us to assail him. He is engaged now in a controversy with the republican senate, and the republicans will hail with glee any manifestation of factional opposition with his administration. "We are not always in position to investigate the cause of retentions. When we talk of a clean sween, we lose sight of the law upon the

gate the cause of retentions. When we talk of a clean sweep, we lose sight of the law upon the books, securing a four years' tenure of office in the federal government. [A voice, 'Damn the law.'] Is the president to be censured for obeying the law? Some one says, 'd—n the law,' but I don't think you could go before the people with that inscribed as a motto upen banners. If this law is wrong, and I think it is, our representatives in congress should bring about its repeal, and not ask the president to violate the law which he solemnly swore he would defend and exe-

he solemnly swore he would defend and execute."
The speech was well received although there was much strong opposition. Colone Maynard denounced civil service as not have

ing reformed anything or anybody Eventually the motion to reconsider pre

evailed, and the address was referred to the committee on resolutions.

The other addresses of the forenoon were by James B. Applegate, of the New Albany Ledger, subject: "A saving and Its Author;" Colonei I. B. McDonald of the Fort Wayne Journal, "The State Press;" Colonel Maynard on the labor question and by J. G. Shanklin, of the Evansville Courier, who strongly urged upon the democracy to agitate the questions which will bring essen-tial prosperity to the people and will lead to the permanent success of the party.

The following committee on resolutions vas appointed: J. B. Maynard, Josiah Swinn, J. C. Shoemaker, W. E. Kuight, Dr. H. Hayrison This atternoon a committee waited upon Mrs. T. A. Hendricks and escorted her to the meeting to listen to the eulogy upon her lamented husband, delivered by Captain W. P. Mwars.

R. Myers.

The meeting of the editorial association The meeting of the editorial association has brought here a number of aspiring gentlemen from various portions of the state, who are willing to serve the people in various capacities. Among these is Thomas Byrne, of Evansville, who seems to have almost a sure thing on the democratic nomination for state treasurer; Colonel Charles Munson, of Fort Wayne, who wants to be auditor of state; W. J. Houck, of Portland, Ind., who is a candidate for clerk of the supreme court, and others. The office and corridors of the Grand hotel presented a busy scene this morning. resented a busy scene this morning. The Republicans in Council.

The meetings of the republican editorial

association and the state central committee here to-day have brought together a number of representative men of the party. The chief interest centers about the meeting of the committee, as it is to elect a chairman and the campaign. Colonel John C. New pos-itively declines to be a candidate for reelection as chairman, and this morning it was stated that Colonel W. R. Holloway, of the Times, would like to have the place. Judge James H. Jordan, of Martinsville, who served in this capacity for a short time in 1880, is also willing to take it again, and other gentlemen are spoken of. It is almost as good as settled, however, that Hon. J. N. Huston, state senator from Fayette and Rush counties, will be elected unanimously. He is comparatively a young man, very active and influential and has been successful in his own district. He is a gentleman of wealth, and is therefore James H. Jordan, of Martinsville, who served

able to give almost his entire attention to the the committee who were interviewed this morning expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the prospect of getting Senator Haston for their chairman, as they think he is the right man for the place. The Fifth district convention instructed for ex-Governor Porter, but he positively declines to

For secretary there are various gentlem spoken of, but the probabilities are that Mr. L. T. Michener, of Shelbyville, will be re-elected. Mr. James T. Bryer, of Logansport, formerly of the Journal of that city, arrived this morning, and is making an active canvass for the secretaryship. On all sides the feeling was expressed that the republicars had a good chance of carrying the state, and a possibility of carrying the legis-lature, which, of course, carries with it the re-election of Senator Harrison.

Senator Huston, when asked by a News reporter this morning, if he would take the chairmanship if it were offered him, laughingly replied: "Of course I will. Did you ever know a man from the sixth district to refuse anything?"

"What is the feeling in your part of the state over the political outlook?" asked the

reporter.

"The republicans in my county and district," was the reply, "are very honeful; in fact, sanguine. There has been more politics talked there this winter than I have ever known, and they are all anxious to get to work. They feel this way: that if, with proper organization and work they can not win this year, the prospects are not very encouraging for the future. What we want to do to day is to prepare to organize all over the state, in every township and voting precinct, and do it right away, so that we can carry the little local elections and get prestige in that way. After this is done, there will be plenty of time to think about and decide upon a platform. Organization and active preliminary work is what we want just now."

"Will your convention adopt a high license plant?"

"That I do not know," was the reply. "That I do not know," was the reply. "I don't know what position we will take on the temperance question; but so far as I am personally concerned, I feel that we must take some plainly defined and easily understood position. Whatever it may be, it will not suit all classes; so we can not hope for that; but we want to take a boid, outspoken stand. I know that the republican party of Indiana is not in favor of prohibition and that the sentiment favor of prohibition, and that the sentimen for restriction of the liquostraffic, by high license, local option, or some other means, is rapidly growing."

Mr. W. H. Elliott, of the New Castle

Courier, president of the editorial associa-tion, said that the republicans in his part of the state were anxious to get to work; they felt that they were the under dog in the fight, and that they did not belong there. So oped to the re-election of Congress-man Browne in the Sixth district and anne was likely to. "It has been the same way for ten years," he said. "Each cam-paign they say, 'well, we will give it to Tom once more, but this is the last time,' and then in two years are just as any jous to give it to n two years are just as anxious to give it to

him again."
"What do your people want in the way o
a temperance plank," asked the reporter.
Said Mr. Elliott: "Ours is a prohibition county, because the population is largely composed of Quakers, but as a step toward composed of Quakers, but as a step toward prohibition they are willing to take either high license or local option, or a combination of both. Many of them think that the Harper law, now in operation in Illinois, is a wise and judicious measure. Our coming state convention cannot afford to dodge this question. It must take a decided stand, for the people demand it."

Mr. B. B. Johnston, of the Kokomo

Mr. B. B. Johnston, of the Kokomo Tribune-Gazette, said that the republicans in Howard county were in better shape for a campaign than they have been for years, for there was almost an entire freedom from discontent or discord. At present the county had two candidates for congress—Messrs. Elliott and Garrigus—but one of them would probably draw off before the day of the convention. There was considerable of a sentiment for high license or local option in his vicinity. In speaking of the various men of the party, Mr. Johnston spoke in complimentary terms of ex-Governor Porin complimentary terms of ex-Governor Por-ter, adding, "There are thousands of repub-licans, all over this state, who think that Porter is the only man in the party who can

demand that he shall be our candidate for governor in 1888." Mr. F. H. Barnard, of Fort Wayne, the committeeman from the Twelfth district, reported that the republicans in that part of the state were feeling hopeful and were anxious to get to work. He thought that, with proper organization and work, the republi-cans could carry the state.

Mr. J. N. McIntosh, an active young re-publican, who is chairman of the Fayette county committee, is here pushing the intercounty committee, is he ests of Senator Huston.

If Senator Huston is elected chairman of the committee, as he doubtless will be, John 4. Milligan, of New Castle, will be urged as the committeeman from the Sixth district to succeed him. Milliam has the reputation of being a "hustler" of high degree, or as one of his friends expressed it this morning, "He is a politician from his boots up."

The Republican Editorial Association. The Republican editorial association of the state met in the federal court room this afternoon with an attendance of about fifty, and President W. H. Elliott, of the New Castle Courier, presiding, who delivered a brief address. Other addresses were delivered by George J. Langsdale, of the Greencastle Banner, on "What will be the issues of 1886 and 1888, and what should be the attitude of the republican party toward them" and by George I. Beed 6th. be the attitude of the republican party toward them." and by George I. Reed, of the Peru Republican, on "What is the proper and natural relation of the newspaper to its party." Both papers were discussed at length. This evening there will be an informal reception in the federal court room, at which Hou. R. W. Thompson, of Terre Haute, will deliver an address. The association will continue in session to-morrow morning with addresses by M. C. Garber, of the Madison Courier, on "Value of co-operation in party and editorial work," and by C. Ricketts, of the Columbus Republican, on "How far can a newspaper afford to be partisan?"

LOCAL POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Tom Taggart rises to say that if there is a combination to make him the democratic nominee for auditor, he is not a party The gang is still working under cover for the removal of Superintendent Lang, and they expect his decapitation at the next meeting of the board.

Will E. English is understood to have begun an active canvass for the congressional nomination, and Bailey to-day is similarly disposed. Spaan is also likely to break into the arena and so is Myers.

A number of the G. A. R.'s are interesting themselves in the candidacy of W. H. Lester for assessor, he being a member of the order. He entered into the race reluctantly, but will do his best to win. Within the past two years several vacan-cies have occurred in the membership of the Democratic county central committee, and Simeon is said to have sent notices to his mittee meets, and he purposes to use them to

Congressman Bynum has been interviewed by a Journal representative, who reports him with saying: "I am very well pleased with the way things are going out there (meaning the Indianapolis district); they are working just right, so far as I am concerned." If the congressman has been reported correctly, he is likely to have an excess of information for the cry is now. "Anything to

CONFERENCE CALLED

ON THE PATTISON PROPOSITION.

The Board of Aldermen Have Refused to Reconsider Their Action, and Mayor Denny Appointed a Committe

The board of aldermen met in special session last night to reconsider the Pattison surety matter. The democratic members meeting apparently facetiously inclined.

Alderman King vainly endeavored to secure an adjournment, and was on the floor to little purpose with great frequency during the evening.

Alderman Pritchard moved a consideration of the board's former action declining to accept the compromise payment of \$68,000 proffered by ex-Treasurer Pattison's sureties. In support of his motion, he said that the mayor and the city attorney say that \$68,000 is more than the city could recover if an excution against the bondsmen were put in the sheriff's hands; that there is no reason for going into a lawsuit and coming out in three or four years with less money. Alderman Schmidt said that he thought that he did not believe that the time for compromise had come. He believed the city would do better to bring a suit. Mr. Prier didn't believe in relieving the treasurer in that way. If Pattison has lost largely in the banks, why doesn't he turn over to the city the securities received from the banks? Mr. Prier said bluntly that he didn't believe the bondsmen had been honest with the city; that they, he had been told, had covered their property. The board voted down a motion to invite Mayor Denny into the chamber to address the aldermen on the question at issue. The motion to reconsider was lost by the following vote: Nays: Crosby, King, Laut, Rail, Schmidt, Prior—6. Yeas: Brown, Pritchard, Wright, Endly—4. The board refused to appoint a committee

to confer with a committee from the council; but after adjourning recommended and ap-pointed Messrs. Rail, Laut and Pritchard to confer with a similar committee of the council as to the best disposition of the matter in

THE COUNCIL.

The council met by special call last night, A petition from citizens was presented asking the location of a fire engine at engine-nouse No. 10, on Madison avenue. Referred. A motion that the street commissioner change the grade of Ninth and Ruckle streets was referred, with power to act, to the city engineer. Ordinances were introduced providing for the grading, bowldering, curbing with stone and paving with brick the sidewalk of St. Clair street from Massachusetts avenue to the Bee Line track and for laying a brick pavement through Circle Park. Ordinances were passed to pave with brick the west sidewalk of Bellefontaine street from Eighth to Ninth street; and to grade and gravel Tenth street and sidewalks from Central avenue to Greenwood street.

gravel Tenth street and sidewalks from Central avenue to Greenwood street,
Upon motion of Mr. McClelland, the council adhered to its former action in the Pattison bond matter, and appointed the following committee of conference to meet the aldermanic committee: Messrs, Coy, Thalman and Waterman man and Waterman, the mayor and the city attorney, Mr. Waterman declined to serve, and Mr. Stuckmeyer was named in his place.

LOCAL NOTES.

Catheart, Cleland & Co. have received St. Nicholas for March Building Permits: J. T. Thomas, wood-shed, etc., Terinessee, near First, \$300; George Alig, frame cottage, 493 South New Jersey,

The ladies of the Matinee musical society have engaged Mr. Wm. H. Sherwood, of Boston, in a piano forte recital on March 5, at Plymouth church. Edward Cooper, colored, postal agent J., M. & I. route, arrested at Louisville for steal-

ing letters, was yesterday released, the government dismissing his case over the protest, he demanding a trial. The eight-hour committee of the Central trades union desire to tender thanks to the speakers, musicians, the press, Mr. English and all others who contributed to the success

Major Anderson post, G. A. R., has appointed a committee, headed by Thomas Lang, in aid of the Y. M. C. A. building project, and good success is already reported in the work of soliciting subscriptions.

George Wench, 33 Water street, was fined \$25 and costs to-day by the mayor for witewhipping, he having slapped Mrs. Wench, according to his own admission, without provocation, although he sought to extenuate the offense by claiming she had often harassed him before

Uhl & Elff's wholesale leaf tobacco hous 62 South Pennsylvania street, was damaged by fire last night, which originated on the second floor, in the re-sweating apparatus. Loss, \$1,000, and covered by insurance in the Queen and Buffalo German. The building, owned by Henry Severin, was damaged \$50.

Another crowded and enthusiastic house greeted the Bennett & Moulton opera company at Dickson's last night. "The Chimes of Normandy" was played in excellent style, and several encores were demanded. To-night "Girofle-Girofla" will be the bill,

Miss Eissing will sing the title role.

"Nanon," a very beautiful opera, will be the bill at English's to-night, with Carleton and the principal members of his excellent company in the cast. The company created a very favorable impression and drew large houses on its previous appearance here and houses on its previous appearance here, and the box-sheet already shows that the success will be repeated. The play will be repeated at each performance until Saturday night when the "Mikado," with the original orchestral score, and costumes imported from Japan, will be given.
At the Museum "The Mikado" is drawing immense houses. The company is a fine

To-morrow night an old-fashioned "sing-ing schule" will give an entertainment at Memorial church. It promises to be very unique and successful.

A Grand Suggestion.

It is suggested that the new city hall be opened with a musical festival under the auspices of the G. A. R. for the benefit of county has already made a material contri-bution. The monument is a project worthy municipal co-operation, and it is suggested that the city and county should at least build the foundation and base, the total cost of which will be \$25,000, and for which \$15,000 is already practically within command of the committee. This leaves but \$10,000 to raise, and a monster festival, with one evening de-voted to a camp-fire, would swell the receipts many hundreds, if not thousands, of dollars.

Marcus M. Towle, the wealthy land owner of Hammond, Ind., who was recently convicted in the United States court of blockading the draw-bridge on the Kankakee river, and thus stopping the passage of the mails, was this morning fined \$25 and costs by Judge Woods, who overruled the motion for new trial. Mr. Towle's little pleasantry with the railroad company has been rather expensive.

suing year:

Finance—B. C. Hill, Richmond; W. F. L. Cannelton, and W. H. Blankenship, Greence Laws and Supervision—T. N. Harden, city F. Cullen, Logansport, and Stephen McCali,

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER, PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY BY

JOHN H. HOLLIDAY & CO., THE NEWS BUILDING, No. 30 W. WASHINGTON ST.

[Entered at the postoffice at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter.]

TELEPHONE CALLS:673 | Business office........161 THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1886.

There is a marked prevalence of revivals of religion. The two Sams, Jones and Small, are not the only factors. Here in Indianapolis there have been and are still great awakenings in this way, while reports m very many cities and towns in all parts of the state and country show the same thing.

WE are going to have bills in congress recommending the rebuilding of the navy systematically. It is certainly time a beginning in this way was made, and this proposition which looks to the annual use of between ten and twenty millions is in the right direction: but it needs safe guarding at every point to see that it goes into ships and not into the pockets of contractors, rascally or otherwise, without value received.

AT Zoschen, a village in Saxony, yester day a piece of land, twenty acres in area, on which there were several houses. suddenly subsided, leaving a large lake. That is a great castrophe, but it "isn't a patchin" to the disappearance of large bodies of land in this country through the manipulations of railroad corporations and land sharks. Whole empires have as utterly slid out from the possession of the people as those twenty acres which took a dive into the water.

THE eight-hour meeting last night was a great success. The performance was happily arranged and reflected creditably the taste and good management of the committee of arrangements. The speakers answered the purpose of their office in setting forth, from various standpoints, the cause and effects which cluster around this project. There was sufficient said, and well said, for both instruction and illustration, to furnish everyone concerned material with which to reach a conclusion for himself on this question. The News, it is well known, believes in this eight hour movement, its beneficence and its practicability. It presents pretty fully elsewhere a report of last night's meeting, and it commends to everybody an attentive consideration thereof. The first of May ought to witness the early establishment of this great

Submission to a Nuisance. Rev. M. L. Haines, in a clear and able and to our notion, unanswerable statement of the disintegrating influences of the Sunday newspaper, said one thing at least in which the sons of Belial and the daughters of men can agree with him. "I find," he said, "In Indianapolis, what I never heard in New York, that young men are allowed to make themselves public nuisances and disturb the quiet of the Sabbath morning by their cries and shouts selling their papers.' That is truth most tersely put. We don't know just how much imposition the people of Indianapolis will stand. It is a provincial characteristic to submit to every sort of petty invasion; it is the attribute of intelligence and bustling life to preserve everybody's pursuit of happiness free from the selfish purposes of every one else. We do not know just how much country village imposition this city will stand. It stands, for instance, what no little hamlet, even, in the state of Michigan will stand, the daily invasion of the animal with horns, hoofs and tail—not the devil, but the cow—distributing filth over sidewalks and streets, a pretty hard old tavern." "Yes, I know; and generally giving our thoroughfares the appearance of country lanes. This brings to the ground in December. Total loss; no along with it our absurd and expensive cus- insurance."—[Brooklyn Eagle. the street, but from each other. In the latter particular we are beginning to break down the barriers, but we cling to the former at the cost of money and comfort and beauty -things all serviceable for the best conditions of life. Stand at any crossing of streets tions of life. Stand at any crossing of streets brown sugar, salt and pure water, which he and look up at the dwellings back on the building line, and then see the great wood.

The Alps are pierced by three remarkably building line, and then see the great wood divisions running down between each and all walled off from the streets as if for the confinement of animals, shutting out every view of beauty, robbing the eye of what would otherwise be visible to it a continuous green sward stretching down inside the sidewalk. Go to Michigan, from its beauti ful capital city, Detroit, to its smallest village: very different is the sight you will see, simply because by legislative enactment stock, instead of being given the whole surface of the earth, except the portions fenced off, is itself fenced in and

Seeing to what expense (for it is a frightful cost to build and maintain fencing) we go in order that the cow may defile our streets, and seeing how little thought we do give to our public parks, it guage. is not strange, perhaps, that such a people should see nothing crude and outrageous in the barbarous imposition of allowing boys to go bawling and howling through the residence parts of the city from daybreak on Sunday till high noon. There isn't a city in the country, unless one as deeply steeped in provincialism as this, that would permit such a thing for a moment. Surely, it seems to us, there ought to be a line drawn somewhere which the Sunday newspaper law-breakers should be bound to respect. They are permitted unchecked to squarely violate the law by publishing their paper on that day; at least a limitation should be put to the extent to which they push their wares. It is barbarous, coarse and cruel to vex the air of a peaceful Sunday morning with the howis of the venders in their rivalry in their illegal traffic, and it is worse in all ways to break the slumber of those to whom Sunday is a day of rest, and to invade the moral atmosphere and attitude of restfulness which are the blessedness of the time-apart from any religious consideration. We suppose if apple-peddlers and junk designs and money-should take a notion to bawl their moneygetting purposes on Sunday as on other days, and ruin the rest of every tired worker in the city, and descrate the offices of relief and reju-venation which the day fills, as the newsboys now do, it would be submitted to as all right, We should like to see public spirit enough here to compel some of the comforts, decen-cies and amenities which go with city life.

Little Boy Blue.

You have heard the story I now shall tell of little boy Blue and what befell That famous lad on a summer day When the farmers were busy making hay, They left him to watch the cows and sheep, and little boy Blue fell fast askeep.

And his sleep was as sweet as the fragrant hay,

The rustling leaves of the orchard trees, The drowsy hum of the droning bees, The rippling song of a rivulet near, Lise a fullaby, softly falls on his ear, But housemaids and farm hands are calling for

you, So wake from your slumber my little boy Blue. My story, though brief, has a moral that's clear— Watch well at your post when temptation is

Watch well at your posseners.

If voices of pleasure allure you to sleep,
You may waken to civils far worse than the
sheep.

Beware of the herds of intemperance and sin.
While you carelessly sleep they creep silently in.

—[M. G. Chick.

"SCRAPS."

Do to-day thy nearest duty. Lemon juice, on retiring, is helpful of inomnia.

A chemist has discovered an extract from coal tar 230 times sweeter than sugar.

A Juniata (Pa.) belle can curl her ongue around until it touches her ear. Since 1869 the copper mines of Newfound-land have produced metal valued at \$7,231,

An advertisement for a proof-reader in

President Cleveland's "state dinners" are in eight coures with six varieties Dead horses are quoted in London now at

shillings. Last year they were £2 or In China the flesh of rats, dried and salted

is deemed an excellent hair-restorer, and is eaten by persons who detect any symptoms of incipient baldness.

It is said that wageworkers among women in New York save more money than men similarly situated, though paid a little more

than half the wages received by men. They

understand the principles of economy better than their co-laborers.

Melbourne, which consisted of thirteen huts and was known as Beargrass at the time of Queen Victoria's accession, is now classed as the seventh city of the British empire, coming in after London, Glasgow, Manches-

ter, Birmingham and Calcutta. "Really," confided Angelina to her dearest friend, "I'm getting worried about John. Before we were married, a year ago, he used to pick me up in his arms as if I weighed ten pounds instead of 136, and now he says it tires him to field the baby."-[Somerville

Journal. The petroleum wells of Upper Burmah have been worked for 2,000 years and still produce abundantly. They are generally four feet six inches square and are sunk to a depth of 250 to 350 feet. The Burmese have never learned the secrets of refining, and their exports have not been large.

Mrs. Jay Gould is rather short in stature, though plump and comely. Her face denotes intelligence, and was doubtless very pretty when she was young. She is thor-oughly domestic in her tastes, and has devoted her time to her home and children. She spends two hours a day with her three small boys, and carefully inspects all the small boys, and books they read.

Pekin, the capital of the Celestial Empire, is said to be the dreariest wilderness of dirt and dust that can be conceived. The streets are in a shocking condition. The city is nothing more than an overgrown, straggling village of one-storied houses. In every direction there is the appearance of neglect and decay, unswept streets, stagnant sewers, dirty crowds and evil odors.

The statue of General John A Rawlins General Grant's friend, is so obscurely situated in Washington that it is difficult to find it. Congress has been memorialized by numerous army associations to find a better place for the statue. Resolutions directing the secretary of war to do this have been favorably acted upon by committees in both branches, and early action will probably be

"Speaking of hotels," said Whitegoods. "how's the old Paragon house, down at El-mington? I'm going down there next week."
"She's a dalsy," replied Notions; "best house in that county by all odds." "It used to be

A night clerk in an Omaha drug store was awakened by the violent ringing of the door bell. When he threw open the door a tall and handsome woman entered, and, serzing the clerk by the coat, hoarsely said: "Give me some poison; some cold, rank poison. want to die." The clerk went to the pre scription case and compounded a dose of

long tunnels entering Italy from France, Switzerland and the Austrian Tyrol. They Geneva to Martigni will be carried through the mountains to Dumo d'Ossola, will be twelve and one-half miles long, and the esti-mated cost \$20,000,000.

mated cost \$20,000,000.

An exhibition is now being held in Copenhagen of the articles of use and ornament brought from east Greenland by Lieutenant Holm, who was the first white man to become acquainted with the Eskimos of that region, where he spent last winter. It is rehuman beings enjoy their streets and their lated of these people that when one is seriously ill he consents, if his relatives request it, to throw himself into the sea. In cases of lunary the patient is put to death. From this custom and the general hardship, per-sons over sixty years of age are rare. In general these people resemble those of west-ern Greenland, and speak a similar lan-

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Rumsey, of St. Mr. and Mrs. William C. Rumsey, of St. Louis, did not live very happily together. He was jealous and she was quick tempered and they disagreed continually. Often she would try to bring about a better state of affairs, and one day made an unusually strong effort to effect a reconciliation. At lust he pasted from her with works of affact strong effort to effect a reconcillation. At last he parted from her with words of affection, telling her to be sure and be at home at 4 o'clock that afternoon, when he would send her something nice. She was very happy and stayed at home anxiously waiting for the present. It came promptly on time, and proved to be a copy of the petition for a divorce filed that morning by her husband. One of the quickest horse trades on record was made yesterday in Central Falls. A man was driving his horse, attached to an open carriage, along Central street, when another person, also, in an open carriage, when another person, also, in an open carriage, were abreast the man in the second-named carriage shouted: "How will you trade horses?" "Even," quickly replied the other, and, without any further talk about the merits or demerits of either horse, both were undemerits of either horse, both were un-hitched, harnesses changed, hitched up again, and away went the teams, each driver apparently satisfied with the trade. A strange fact is that neither of the traders knew the other.—[Providence Journal.

A citizen of Tempe, Arizona territory, has been excavating in some old Aztec ruins near that place, and has found quantities of flint arrow-heads of splendid workmanship, superior to those now found among the Indians, nicely painted pottery, ornaments made of shell and of slate, representing different birds, a number of toys made of clay, beads made of shell, a number of what seem to be precious stones, stone axes and hammers, stone and bone tools, "metates" or mills for winding grain, large stone mortars. mers, stone and bone tools, "metates" or mills for grinding grain, large stone mortars and pestles, and numerous other curiosities. He also found during the process of excava-tion, a number of furnaces, which had evi-dently been used for melting ores, as there was among the debris slag, and considerable rich copper and silver ores that had been taken there by the Aztec miners.

EIGHT HOURS A DAY.

Large Meeting Last Night in Favor of the Movement.

Platform of the Knights of Labor-The Things That They Hope to Accomplish.

Addresses by Ex-Governor Porter, Dis trict Statistician Smith, Morris Ross, Esq., and Rev. O. C. McCulloch -Enthusiastic Gathering.

The mass-meeting of workingmen and other advocates of the proposed system of fixing eight hours as a legal day's work, at English's opera house last night, was a very notable demonstration, both in numbers and enthusiasm. There were probably 3,000 people present, mostly working men, members of the Knights of Labor, and their wives, and the close attention with which the speakers were heard and the frequent out bursts of applause showed that they believed very strongly in what was being said, and deeply sympathized with the movement which had such an auspicious inauguration. The meeting was directly under the auspices Mr. James E. Twinaine presided. On the stage were a number of gentlemen and ladies. of the Central trades and labor union, and including several manufacturers of the city. Hon. Albert G. Porter was the first speaker of the evening, and met with a very enthusiastic reception. In the introduction of his ddress, he said:
GOVERNOR PORTER'S ADDRESS.

I am a friend of the eight-hour movement, lum not a convert, for I have been in favor of the

novement from the beginning. If to bring up he young to be useful members of society and good citizens requires attentive parental care and raining, I do no, believe it agrees with the de-ign of a benevoient Providence that one-haif, at ast, of all parents shall be required to work any hours of each day that they can not give least, of all parents shall be required to work so many hours of each day that they can not give to their children such care and training.

I am a friend of the Knights of Labor. I admire their name. They are the advocates of labor. They are not the patrons of idleness and mendicancy. If they could achieve the object of their desire, three-fourths of all the idleness and mendicancy that exist would disappear. They wish to work themselves; they wish to have plenty of work, and they wish to receive a just compensation for their labor. They call themselves knights. They admire the qualities of a knight—chivalire and manly qualities. Under their plain garments and muscless hardened by tool they bear warm and gallant hearts. I like the Knights of Labor because, as a foundation for all action, they strive, according to the constitution of their order, to acquire the largest possible amount of knowledge. They know that when they do this they work with a ratchet, holding what they get. In every state where their numbers have been sufficient toexert an influence, they have obtained the passage of laws establishing bureaus of labor statistics, for the purpose of collecting impartially all the facts obtainable concerning the relations of capital and labor. They seek knowledge. They carry the purpose of collecting impartially all the facts obtainable concerning the relations of capital and labor. They seek knowledge. They carry the torch that enlightens—not the brand that consumes. Honest intelligence is not one of the destructive forces. Ignorance, mistaking sometimes the method of doing good, may despoil and devastate; honest intelligence will not. I look into these carnest taces—lit up with unpretending intelligence—and I see in them the free common schools of the country, bearing fruit in an aspiration, in an upright determination, on their part, to improve the condition of the class to which they belong. I respect the Knights of Labor because they know the value of organization. No class can materially improve its condition until it has learned that.

Continuing, Mr. Porter considered at some length the changes that had been made in business in this country, showing that in many occupations there had been a shortening of the hours of labor, which had resulted

many occupations there had been a shortening of the hours of labor, which had resulted in the employment of more men and beneficial results generally. In speaking of the best means to be adopted to bring about the eight-hour system, he said:

You desire that the hours of labor shall be reduced to eight. You who have families desire to give more hours to your families; you who have none desire more time for physical and social recreation. You desire also, by snortening hours, to furnish employment to more of your fellow-workmen. You so ive that no man shail be idle who wishes to work. You desire not to live by charity, but by work. New, how are you to accomplish want you desire? I answer, let the state, the counties and the townships set the example of eight hours for a day's work for them. Is it said that the work that may be done may cost some more? I reply that the loss will be made up by the saying in the township trustees' offices and in the courts. Then, having the help of that example, proceed to organize public opinion. Public opinion will be found to be a powerful instrumentality on your side. Wherever you are talk about the wherey out deal. Talk about the themarket-house, on the street, at the church, wherever you are. Talk about if pleasantly and briefly. Don't think your tongue must be glib to talk effectively. A man can from an honest, warm heart make blundering words often tell more than if he talked fluently. Talk about the subject until it is in the very air we breathe. Then public opinion will begin to take sides with you and gently as the dews come in the stillness of night to refresh the parched earth.

The speaker showed by various illustrations how great reforms were brought about.

The speaker showed by various illustra-tions how great reforms were brought about by the well directed force of public sentiment, with especial reference to the benefi-cial legislation on the subject of mechanics liens in this state, and in conclusion said:

cial legislation on the subject of mechanics' liens in this state, and in conclusion said:

And now, Knights, will you allow me to suggest a retorm, which may be brought about by organized public opinton, which, I think, in Indiana, at least, would be hardly less valuable to you than an eight-hour law? It has been suggested to me by the bank calamities that have lately taken place in this city. You know that every national bank is required by law to leave with the comptroller of the currency at Washington United States bonds exceeding the amount of the circulating notes issued by the bank, as a security for the redemption of the notes. In consequence of this requirement the bank bills of a broken national bank are worth just as much as those of a solvent one. Whenever, too, a national bank is made a depository of moneys of the United States—moneys deposited by collectors of internal revenue and other United States bonds of sufficient value to cover any amount which may be deposited with these officers. One of the most highly respected bunkers in this city, in an interview published a week ortwo ago, said that our state, county and township officers who have public moneys in their hands should be required to deposit that money with banks, the banks to be required to leave with a proper public custodian United States bonds in an amount sufficient to cover the sums deposited. Now, if the banks can conveniently do this, why should they not be required to place in the proper custody United States bonds sindicient in amount to gover the deposits of the poorer class of depositors—say all deposits of \$1,000, or of the banks can conveniently do this, why should they not be required to place in the proper custody United States bonds sufficient in amount to cover the deposits of the poerer class of depositors—say all deposits of \$1,000, or of \$500 and under? These smaller deposits might be presumed, as a general rule, to represent the means of living of the depositor, or a sum in some way immediately needful for his comfort. Féllow-citizens, one of the strongest desires implanted in the bosom of every father is to transmit to his posterity the means of comfort. In some of the old communities of Europe entailed estates—estates not liable for the debts of the owner, and inalienable by him—have been resorted to for that purpose. In this country every lawyer knows how rich men, who make wills, strive to devise their property to children and grandchildren and remote posterity successively, so as to keep it in perpetuity in their families. But our laws will not uphold such estates. They will not allow estates to be exempt from the claims of creditors nor conveyed in perpetuity, so as to be inalienable by owners. A rich man can not anchor his posterity in some snug and safe harbor, secure from wind and storm. The fluke of his anchor will break, or the bottom will prove treacherous, and they will swing out into the stream to encounter all the perils of the current. How rapidly fortunes vanish! A man may transmit to his children property but seldom experience, and unless experience sits at the helm fortunes soon suffer shipwreck. No matter what may be our fortunes, those who inherit our blood will inevitably before very long drop into the ranks of those who live by physical toil. The best way to provide for our posterity is to assist in preparing the conditions which will enable them when they enter the ranks of the toilers, easily to find work to do, to receive fair wages for their work, and to have reasonable spare hours to enjoy the society of their families and the society of their families and the society of the current.

edge.
The Indianapolis glee club sang "A
Thousand Years my own Columbia" with
much spirit and were honored with an encore. STATISTICIAN SMITH'S ADDRESS.

The next speaker was Mr. William P. Smith, district statistician of the Knights of Labor, who was introduced by the chairman as "a man who will give you the facts upon which we base our demand for the eight-hour system." Mr. Smith spoke for nearly

an hour, forcibly presenting the claims of the workingmen, and answering the various objections that had been raised against them. He said that the assembling of such an audience, under such circumstances, was very significant and spoke volumes for itself. The very fact that men were organizing all over this nation in secret societies for mutual protection meant that something was wrong somewhere. Three hundred thousand patents on machinery and labor-saving devices had been issued by the government and as the result of this, two million of honest working men were walking ragged about the streets, vainly searching for employment. The whirl of machinery was mingling with the wails of naked children crying for bread. The gilded steeples of magnificent churches The gidded steeples of magnificent entirches cast shadows over the miscrable hovels of want and shame, and on the one side was opulent indolence, and on the other, deserving poverty. Continuing, Mr. Smith said:

"If by improved machinery we make it possible for eight men to do the work of ten, is that any reason why these same men should try to do all the work? No, rather let us rest two hours and give our brothers a chance to earn a living —let us make room for willing hands by shortening the hours of labor. But it is argued that if we reduce the hours of labor, there will be a corresponding reduction of pay. Well, suppose that should be true. If we are compelled to pay at least twenty cents a day, directly or indirectly, to support those who can not find work, would it not be much better for us to rest and im-prove curselves two hours a day and give them a chance to earn their own living? It is also argued that if certain branches of industry are overcrowded, the idle workers therein should find some other occupation, but where will they find it? If they start to walk across the country in search of work, they are called tramps and plunged into felons' cells for vagrancy, and is it strange that when their clothes are worn out, and they see their children starving, they should be driven to mutiny? I beseech you, fellow-workingmen, to make room for the unempleved by shortening the hours of labor work is not provided for them it will not every long before we shall see this glorious republic, of which we boast so much, go down in smoky ruins and fiery desolation. 'Go west,' says somebody. [Greatlaughter.] Well, this is the greatest joke of all—when for ten miles on each side of the great west-ern railroads the government has given the land to the owners of the road, and all the contiguous lands are owned by rich Englishmen and lazy Italians. Think of it; 32,000,-000 acres of our best land, which belongs to the people, is now controlled by titled nobil-ity and lazzaroni." The speaker went on to prove that the burdens imposed upon the public by poverty and crime were defrayed by the workingmen in the way of taxes, ex-orbitant charges for the necessaries of life, etc. He considered at length the statistics of labor, showing that in the United States in 1883 there were over 13,000,000 of farmers, mechanics and trades people, and 4,000,000 professionals. "Who are these professionals?" he asked, and, answering the question him-"They are the judges and lawvers who are sitting in the courts foreclosing mortgages, collecting rents, evicting tenants, besides others who are preaching, singing, dancing and fighting." In that year, he said, \$3,000,000,000, in round numbers, were paid out for materials, \$947,000,000 for labor; the cost of production was \$4,000,000,000 and the value of the production was more than five billions. "From these figures," he said, "it appears that the average wages of workingmen in the country was eighty-seven cents a day, and an average daily profit to the capitalist of \$6.67. (A voice in the gallery—'Hang'em.') It takes eight days of labor of ten hours each to balance one day of profit, and I suggest that it would be much better to have ten days of labor of eight hours each, and thus give employment to more people than are now employed. Take Indianapolis for instance. The statistics show that in 1885, in round numbers, \$20,-000,000 was paid for raw materials, \$6,000, 000 for labor, \$26,000,000 for cost of production; the value of the production was \$40,000,000; there were 12,000 laborers and 467 manufacturing and industrial establishments. The daily wages of workingmen was \$1.37 and the daily profit to the capitalist, \$8.35; or, in other words, it took about eight days' labor of ten hours each of the workingmen of Indianapolis to balance one day's profit. I insist that it would be far preferable to take ten days' labor of eight hours each to make that balance and give us a chance to rest and read and the idle

people a chance to earn their daily bread. The hours spent in creating wealth is a just and perfect measure of that wealth." Mr. Smith closed by an earnest appeal to the workingmen to stand up for their rights and to use every effort in their power to bring about the eight-hour system. During his speech he stated that statistics showed that in this city the average daily wages of laborers were not sufficient to meet their daily expenses, and this made it necessary for the women to take in outside work and to keep the children from school so that they, also,

could earn something.

Mrs. Frank H. Levering, accompanied by Miss Emily McDowell, sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" in fine style with the glee club, and Mr. Morris Ross, the next speaker, was introduced by the chairman as "a man whose ready pen has constantly been wielded in favor of eight-hour reform.

man whose ready pen has constantly been wielded in favor of eight-hour reform."

Mr. Ross's Address.

I must ask your kind indulgence. This is the first day for nearly a week that I have been outside the sick-room.

But as best I may I shall ask you to look first on the other side, the side of sockety in general and the employer. The opinion which the latter has oftenest on tap, I notice by the newspapers, is that the time is not quite ripe. That means that he is not quite ripe. By the first of May everything is ripe enough to bud out and show what it is going to try and do. Society in general, as it takes its eight-o'clock breakfast, may say: "Don't want to work more than eight hours," and then, were it to speak on impulse, might say: "Now, indeed, will these trades unions do great things, for have they not here braced their back against the east side of a stump-and made ready to stop the world from turning—two hours a day!"

And vet I venture to say neither of these is a

And yet I venture to say neither of these is a true showing. Really society does not think the impossible is sought; really the employer is not indifferent. We are each of us and all consciously or unconsciously striving for the betterment of the workingman. The cause that opposed this couldn't live, for it would be opposing the two forces that make and mark this age—the age of reason and machinery,
"Reason and machinery!" Seek a definition of
the modern workingman in his complete expression and you shall not find one better than

that.

This, then, is his age, its chief forces working together to make him its foremost figure and type; and he is coming to his own! He is coming to think had live like a man, not live and sweat type; and he is coming to his own! He is coming to think and live like a man, not live and sweat like a horse, and he craves for his children higher ideals. That has been a characteristic glory of the American workingman. He has not much believed in the religion of "states of life unto which tip peases God to call people."

To improve this state for himself or his children he will change custom and invoke law. He may ask of law for those of tender years protection that they may go free from toil. He may ask for himself protection against specialists and botches, and, therefore, such care of the apprentice as shall make a true workman of him. He may ask of law that money be paid him for his labor, not store orders—"pluck-me" stores, they call them in Pennsylvania. He may ask of law that money be paid him for his labor, not store orders—"pluck-me" stores, they call them in Pennsylvania. He may ask of law that eagle them in Pennsylvania. He may ask of law that sa custom first. But have you noticed how constantly this eight-heur reject is referred to as "The eight-hour law." There is significance in that. To the objection that such a law would be a dead letter, because labor is a commodity whose price is sixed by supply and demand, it may be said that the same is urged as to money, yet we fix the price of money by law at 6 per cent, for example; and where that hasn't made the figure, it has knocked 2 per cent, out of the current rate, fetching it from 10 to 8. But there are other answers. Every healthy man has seventy-six of them a minute; they are the pulses of his life's bloed, which cry out that labor is something more than a commodity; and never more was it this something more than in these days of improved machinery, which has wrought the division of labor—and the division of the lod-time shoemaker, who kept a garden and whose wife soun and wove could keep him.

wrought the division of labor—and the division of the laborer!

The old-time shoemaker, who kept a garden and whose wife spun and wove could keep himself during a time when there might be no demand for his commodity. He has given place to the factory hand who does nothing but make shoes—no! I mean parts of shoes. Machinery hath done this. If you train men—ranks and files of them—in vast armies to nothing but sewing soles on a shoe, or buttons on a coat you can not turn them adrift when you have no further need of the one thing that has all their lives, absorbed all their knowledge and skill. The soelety that has caused this is bound, in the nature of things, to sustain these men to the extent that its demands have kept them from being self-sustaining.

If used to "take nine tailors to make a man," it mow takes nine men to make a tailer. Ma-

it used to "take nine tailors to make a man," it now takes nine men to make a tailer. Machinery hath done this. The thing to do them is —Combine, it is simple arithmetic. Cutters, fifters, lasters, finishers, must combine to form the complete shoemaker. He must combine with the complete tailor and the complete carpenter and builder and complete lock-piece carpenter and builder and complete lock-

maker and tinsmith—these each made up of ranks and files and factories of men who do parts of the trade—until the complete workman, self-sustaining, is produced. The division of labor means the combination of laborers—inevitably.

The noble re-creation and up-building of manhood, which such combination is to achieve, can be but dimly discerned. It is in its infancy yet, tottering, and guided more by instinct than reason; but, yet, it is only among organized labor, the commissioner of the New York state labor bureau says, that woman receives the same pay as man for the same work; not always there, but there if anywhere. God knows she ought everywhere. If the woman must be the bread winner, God knows she is handicapped enough in the race to start with. It is among organized labor that this must be the bread winner. God knows she is handicapped enough in the race to start with. It is among organized labor that this same bureau finds hostility to strikes. A majority of these which occurred in that state last year were caused by the employers cutting wages because of a fall in profits, or to heize against a fail. Whence came the strikes in Pennsylvania? From the "pauper labor of Europe" which the American workingman is told the tariff protects him against—brought here in hordes to rob.him—and in turn robbed as far as possible by the "pluck-me" stores.

"The evidence abundantly proves," says the New York labor commissioner, "that in most cases the men are willing and ready to accept concessions," or as most of the witnesses phrased it, "We are always willing to meet the employers half-way." And among this organized labor he finds a universal wish for arbitration. The grand master workman of the Knights of Labor—that great balance wheel of organized labor—has just

at balance wheel of organized labor—has just l. "Our organization is not a striking machine: itration is a successful method, and every day said. "Our organization is not a striking machine; arbitration is a successful method, and every day is becoming more so." The workingman may demand of law that this method shall prevail. Can organized trade and manufacture give a better account of themselves than this of organized labor, feeble and young as it yet is? Be it the railroad pool or the steel rail pool of the coke syndicate or the linseed oil interests, which I see the other day advanced the price of oil a cent a gallon, or whatever the particular affection of the particular organization, are not trade and manufacture organization, are not trade and manufacture organized at every point they wish, and is not the main purpose to "maintain rates?" that is, monopoly.

To these comes now young organized labor in a spirit opposed to the spirit of monopoly, as broad as the spirit of humanity and asks to give up one-fifth of its time that the laborer standing idle in the market place, because no man hath hired him, may have more than the two ways opened to him which lead to poverty and crime.

"I can't afford to pay tea hours' wages for eight hours work," says the unripe employer. It is not asked. The impulse of this intention is to do eight hours' work for eight hours pay. There is not diagram that goes with this which leaves out the hope that in time wages may rise to the old rate. There is an absolute as well as a rela-

out the hope that in time wages may rise to the dd rate. There is an absolute as well as a retaive quality in wages. The man who gets \$2.50 or ten hours' may be able to take \$2 for eight ten hours' may be able to take \$2 for eight the hours' may be able to take \$2 for eight man who gets \$1.25 to take and I should hate to look y man in the face who works hours for a dollar and offer him eighty cents his day's work, whether it be eight hours or . Even an assean't live on thistles: There is a estion of conscience as well as arithmetic in is sort of thing. So, for conscience's ake, let the employer ask merely: "Is it so nominated the bond?" but try for what alleviation there by be.

As to the question of arithmetic, it figures out As to the question of arithmetic, it figures out hus: Every one who lives is supported by the arraings of capital and labor; so the greater the number of non-producers—whether in the standing army of America's idlers—the greater the tax on nuistry. The proposition is to give to the idlers of the number of one-fifth those now employed he chance to earn eight hours wages a day, abor proposes this gift by docking itself; but as hereby capital will be relieved of that part of the charge for support which these idle men now are of it, is it not right and fair that capital should ear that much of the cost? As a matter of police \$i\$ in or light and fair that capital should bear its is it not right and fair that capital should bear its sit not right and fair that capital should bear its bart of the cost? Society could not be better safe-quarded than in having this army of idle men at work. Wouldn't Lond-on sleep sounder to-night for in eight-hour rule? Now, as a matter of police, who is the more concerned, capital or labor? In inty mischief which the devil might fluid for idle hands to do, who would suffer the more, capital or labor countries.

any mischief which the devil might flud for idle hands to do, who would suffer the more, capital or labor, employer or employe?

I plead that employers in agreeing to this eighthour proposition, if they can't be easy in the matter of wages will, as Pat says, be as easy as they can. It were as easy and better to pay something so, than to pay it in taxes for the township trustee, for police and court expenses. Labor approaches this proposition in good faith. It is not intended to establish it and then strike. Sound political economy, not sharp practice is contemplated. These men now idle then at work will have wherewith to spend for food and clothes. One man for every five taken from the mass of idiers now supported at the general expense and added to the ranks of the producers will stimulate trade with "the butcher and the baker" who in turn will increase business for "the candiestick maker," and thus there will be an improvement all along the lina, which in its turn ought in the nature of things to work an increase in the profits of capital and the wages of intervenent will come, too, from the better intervenent will come, too, from the better

improvement will come, too, from the better improvement will come, too, from the better quality of the work. Who does not reel that the workman with freshened brain and brawn from two hour more of rest, can do better work? The best work in the world was do.e in a normal working-day of eight hours—the building of the latter part of the aiddle Ages; and Thorold Rogers who has gone deeper into this subject than most men, says: "Employers are very likely to discover that the laborer's resistance to an excessively long day was not earlied beground. and that the ong day was not entirely personal, and that the work might suffer from the workman's wearing

work ingut stiner from the workman's weariness and exhaustion."

"He is more likely to suffer exhaustion and weariness on eight hours' work than ten," says Worldy Wiseman, "for the idie time will be spent in accumulating headache and other things that come high and are heavy to carry." Is it so? Then society can not learn it too soon. If the mass of workingmen are kent from evil only as they are tied to and extitles of that vast and increasing mass of gen who have no work at all, civilization has about as much chance as a ire insurance company would have weathering the general conflagration. That some men wil waste this time is doubtless true.

have weathering the general conflagration. That some men will waste this time is doubtless true, but it will be they only, I believe, who now waste their employer's time, and it can be said of them then that it is their own time they are wasting. I asked an intelligent workingman who hears me now to give me his notions of this eight-hour movement. He wrote:

1. This movement is brought about by improved machinery and the displacement of labor by such machinery; to counteract this we must have shorter hours.

2. Again, man has only a certain amount of vital force to expend. This is almost, if not entirely, exhausted in ten hours' labor. This alone should cause the adoption of eight hours.

3. It would also be a grand temperance movement. Men begin to dirink, not from the love of liquer, but to stimulate themseves, after exhaustive to it to further exertion. Give men and women eight hours and they will soon cease to want alcoholic drinks to keep up artificial strength."

themseves, after exhaustive toil to further exertion. Give men and women eight hours and they will soon cease to want alcoholic drinks to keep up artificial strength."

Here has this workingman, who I undertake to say never read Thoroid Rogers nor read of him, arrived at the same conclusion as to the exhaustion of vital force by long hours; has hit upon the far reaching influence which machinery is having, and has stated what investigations have shown to be the causes which lead workingmen to drink, from his own observation, thus happily bringing concurrent testimony to countradict the supposition that hours not given to work would be given to wickedness.

That lover of humanity and trieless worker in its cause, who will, in a moment speak to us, quoted in his pulpit the other day with approval, the words of Lyman Abbott, who said the intemperance of workingmen was more often the result of discouragement and poverty than the producer of them. What more potent cause of discouragement can there be than for the workingman to see his life passing in one dull round that gives him only time to toil and sleep? It is against both reason and history to say that fewer hours of work would harm instead of help the workman. "But ten hours isn't foo much" it may be urged. May be not. But the ten-hour workman doesn't find breakfast ready when he rises, and the horse hitched when he has finished, to take him to his "place of business." Nor when he returns at night does he find that the hired man has done ail the marketing and fixed the furnace so that he has nothing to do but don his gown and slippers and sit down to his supper and evening newspaper. There is an hour, or two of them, at each end of the day which the workingman must put in for himself. Think of that. The ten-hour man works nearer twelve; and what shall we say of those who work twelve and fourteen heurs for their day's wages?

Hours apart, the American workingman to-day does more work than any other. One cotten operative in this country, kinds of work the same,

was clean discouraged and fell into the dur But Mrs. Brown—she stirred her stumps—

And when corn-gather in time kum round 'Stid o' the craps all bein' drowned,
They wuz forty to the acre
On that low, flat land.
And Brown—he 'lowed

They wuz more'n in the woman Than they wuz in the land.

They wux more'n in the woman
Than they wux in the land.

There is more in the workman than there is in
the hours; and there is in one in the American
workman than any other on the planet.

"Oh yes it figures out beautiful. But it is the
poorest workman who is first out of a job and
this movement is simply in the interest of inferior
labor. The men themselves will get tired of it.
The proposition is generous, too generous." That
is what was said of several propositions of another
workingman some two thousand years ago: a Jew
carpenter of Paiestine. But his proposition have
not failed, and if this proposition hasn't his image
and superscription upon it it is laid on parallel
lines with some that have. The movement which
brings from every work bench in the land the
serried ranks of toilers to give of their labor
for such purpose is surely hallowed with
the flush of the Divine mission among men.
Surely it is the fulfillment of the
Divine injunction to feed the hungy and
clothe the naked, as enlistment in the army was
the sentiment of patriotism in practice.

It will entail sacrifice and hardship, but less of
both than individual calculation might conclude.
"There are here 140,000 miners, mechanics and
laborers," says a recent sermon by a Pittsburg
preacher, and this is significant! The cause of

laborers," says a recent sermon by a Pittsburg preacher, and this is significant! The cause of

where. Coal operators will tell you that those miners average \$624 yearly earnings. Statistics show that they averaged only \$369 last year, spending 110 days in enforced idleness. Other show that they averaged only \$369 last sizes show that they averaged only \$369 last year, spending 110 days in enforced idleness. Other showings for the year were: Labors, theory, \$300; fact, \$377; firemen, theory, \$468; fact, \$383; machinists, theory, \$700; fact, \$500; engineers the same, and so forth and so on. The highest average for twenty years was made by the iron and sicel workers of western Pennsylvania when they worked 221 days. Now had they worked eight hours a day instead of ten, their work days would have numbered 276, would have been easier for them and yet given them the same yearly total of wages. In all these instances there is more than margin enough to absorb the eight-hour day and yet make the sum total of wages the same. Where this operates strictly it will tend, of course, to leave little room for the employment of men now idle, but it will make production more even and tend to avoid "booms" and "gluts."

Why try to begin this thing on the first of May? is fully answered by the retort interrogative, "Why not?" A date does not make it arbitrary. The sun crosses the line at a certain second, but it is approaching it one way and another half the year. Labor has been approaching this day for half a century. Fifty years ago we worked 13 hours a day in our factories (Massachusetts figures.) The German and the French factory hands to-day work 72 and 78 hours a week. They are where we were then. We have come thence gradually to 11 hours and, three years ago, to 10 hours a day. Switzerland has come to 11 hours, and attests the great moral improvement among the workmen as the result. Fifty years ago find the workmen as the result. Fifty years ago find the workmen as the result. Fifty years ago find the workmen as the result. Fifty years ago find the workmen as the result. Fifty years ago

are where we were them. We have come themeo gradually to Ih hours and, three years ago, to 10 hours a day. Switzerland has come to 11 hours, and attests the great moral improvement among the workmen as the result. Fifty years ago England's cotton factory week was reduced from 74 hours to 69. Thence it came to 60, and since 1884 has been 50½. America would make 48 the general standard, and she will—sure! It is the course of events, and they have followed the reduction of hours in labor with steadily increasing wages! The depression is temporary, the increase permanent. A general cause of this is that improved machinety is making labor a constantly decreasing proportion of the cost of production. So "machinety hath done this" also, and is itself driving on to the very event which we call the eight hour movement and are expecting the beginning on the first of May. It will not come all at once. The day does not break all at once, but it comes; and you can not keep the earth in darkness by raising your little umbrella. There are signs in the cast. The first workingman ever admitted to the government of England is a member of the new cabinet. And all England does not vote yet as America does! The future it seems to me does not need a prophet. A workman who has worked in other cities and now works here, tells me he never knew anywhere, workmen so conservative as are Indianapolis workmen. The multitudes on both sides, employer and employe, have their hearts right and true. Put that down for a fact, not a sentiment, and upon it proceed to act. Unified in this movement let the workmen in each establishment ask of their employer triendly conference and consideration. In the earnest purpose of harmony in which only lies prosperity for all, let there be a seeking of the proper way. In such a vest revolution as this there are details that can only be adjusted as friction shows. To it, with serene temper and patient resolve, let employer and employe come; and in mutual good will and kindliness, this grand work, fraught with a

REV O. C. M'CULLOCH. The last speaker of the evening was Rev. O. C. McCulloch. "A man," as the chair-man said, "whose sympathies are always Mr. McCulloch spoke but briefly, owing to the lateness of the hour, introduc ing his remarks by a well-timed and graceful allusion to the speakers who had preceded him. He said that on the 21st of next April, Australia would celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the introduction of the eight-hour system in her industrial pursuits, for on that system in her industrial pursuits, for on that day (1856) that system became a part of her social law, and each suc-ceeding anniversary was regarded as a holiday by the people and properly celebrated—the same to them as the Fourth of July is to Americans. "To us," he said, "the Fourth of July is an anniversary of our emancipation from foreign tyranny; to them the 21st of April is an anniversary of their freedom from onerous and oppressive toil.
It was a peaceful revolution in that country
—initiated by the stone masons, taken up by the powerful unions, and first put into by the powerful unions, and first put into active operation in the industries operated by the government. Shall not the 1st of May, 1886, be such a day in the industrial history of America? Shall we not make it a glorious day, and on each anniversary close our shops and schools and business houses, so that all may unite in mutual congratulations over the introduction and successful maintenance of the eight-hour movement? This is not a matter of sentiment," he continued, "but a matter of economy and justice, to be seriously studied and calmly considered. It is a serious matter for manufacturers to let their machinery lie idle for even two hours a day, and it is a very serious thing for employes to voluntarily consent to a reduction of 20 per cent. in their wages, for many of them can not get along on less than they are now getting." Mr. McCulloch complimented both employers and employes on the fairness and calm delberation with which this question had been treated. He said that in all the printed interviews that he had seen with printed interviews that he had seen with business men on the subject, none had expressed himself as directly and unreservedly opposed to the system, but had merely manifested a spirit of conservatism and caution, before entering upon such a radical phase in the execution of efficients. its success, for legislation but slowly regis-tered the opinions of the people. The strength of the movement was in that organ-ization which insured power and ultimate success, and which was now being so well carried on by that greatest of all organiza-tions, for the benefit of the working people, the Knights of Labor. The movement would do the best where the organization was the strongest. It might not do much at first for the seamstresses, the carnuch at first for the seamstresses, the car-drivers, and others who are not organized, but it would teach them that if they ex-pected to accomplish much for themselves, they must unite and organize. "There are 5,000 of yeu" he said, "in Indianapolis and possibly, 10,000—1, wish it was—who are members of the Kuights of Labor, and if you refuse to work, as you say you will, more than eight hours a day, it will check the wheels of industry of this city. [Great applause.] Twelve men once shook a world applause.] Twelve men once shook a world—
the disciples of the christian religion—and
five thousand men, united and organized,
calmly and judiciously asking for their
rights, will be pretty sure to get them.
You ask for this eight-hour system for three reasons: (1) Because
ten hours is too long for a man to
work in one day. (2) Because of the large
demands of the life of rest, of thought, of
home and family. (3) Because it would
give employment to thousands of people who
need it badly." The speaker quoted various
authorities in support of the position he authorities in support of the position he assumed, that a shortening of the hours of labor would result beneficially to all classes, and said that there was no more signal instance of self sacrifice in the history of men than the voluntary offering of the working men of the United States, to give up 20 per cent. of their work and wages to those who were in enforced idleness and want; and urged capitalists to accept the proposed new order of things, saying: "Let us welcome this thing. It is here, an accomplished fact, and it has come to stay."

At the conclusion of Mr. McCulloch's address, Mr. Samuel Leftingwell advanced to

the front of the stage and read a long series of resolutions which denounced various al-leged evils of government and demanded certain changes and reforms. As the purpose of the meeting was to consider the
eight-hour question, and that alone,
some surprise was manifested at the
introduction of such resolutions, especially
as no committee had been appointed by the
meeting to draft them, and some of them
were not unqualifiedly approved, to say the
least, by all who were present. The chairman asked for only the affirmative vote in
their adoption, and it was neither enthusiastic ner unanimous as a great pany "neer". certain changes and reforms. As the tic ner unanimous, as a great many "noes" were heard throughout the house. The resolutions were as follows:

If we desire to enjoy the full blessings of life, liberty and the uninterrupted pursuit of happi-

resolutions were as follows:

If we desire to enjoy the full blessings of life, liberty and the uninterrupted pursuit of happiness assured us by the declaration of our national independence, it is one among our imperative duties that we place a check upon the unjust accumulation of vast wealth, to be used in aggressiveness with a power for evil, and which, in the hands of great capitalists and grasping corporations, if not soon checked, will lead to the pauperization and hopeless degradation of the toiling masses.

We do not congregate together and discuss the ills which afflict ourselves and fellows as a party of politics and spoils. Our objects are higher and more noble. In organizing, educating and directing the power of the industrial masses we make effort to usify and crystallize sentiments and measures for the benefit of the whole people. Our aims are to make industrial and moral worth the true standard of individual and national greatness; to secure to the workers the full enjoyment of the wealth they create; sufficient iciaure in which to develop their intellectual, meral and social faculties; all of the benefits, recreation and pleasure of association, to enable them to share in the guins and honors of advancing civilization.

Of course we expect that the exercise of our sovereign rights as citizens will tend to a beacea-lible solution of the problems which confront us;

lish, are:—
That the public lands be reserved for actual settlers, not for railroads and speculators.
The abolition of a government contract system by which the hands who do the work are robbed of the profits of their labor.
That the government enforce a graduated tax upon lands and incomes.
The establishment of postal banks and safe deposits for small amounts,
That the importation of foreign labor under contract be nosilively prohibited.

cosits for small amounts,
That the importation of foreign labor under
contract be positively prohibited. contract be positively prohibited.

A direct issuance of money by the government without the intervention of banks.

At the hands of the state legislature we ask the passage of such laws as will—

Prohibit the employment of children under fourteen years of age in factories, mines and workshores.

fourteen years of age in factories, mines and workshops.

To prohibit the hiring out of convict labor of the employment of convicts on any kind of labor in competition with the free and honest mechanis on the outside of prison walls.

The adoption of such measures as will provide for the health and safety of those engaged in manufacturing and mining and the building industries, and for indemnification of those engaged therein for injuries received through lack of necessary safeguards.

gaged therein for injuries received through lack of necessary safeguards.
The enactment of laws compelling corporations, firms and individuals to pay their employes weekly, in lawful money (not store scrip), or the labor of the preceding week, and giving mechanics and laborin; men a first lieu upon the product of their labor to the extent of their full wages.
While we would make the foregoing demands upon the national and state governments, we will endeavor to associate our own labor:
To establish co-operative institutions, such as will tend to supersede the wage system by the introduction of a co-operative industrial system.
To persuade employers to agree to arbitrate all differences which may arise between them and their employes, in order that the conds of sympathy between them may be strengthened, and that strikes may be unnecessary.

their employes, in order that the bonds of sympathy between them may be strengthened, and that strikes may be unnecessary.

We believe that the condition of the working people as a class and the condition of society as a whole would be benefited by the reduction of the hours of labor to eight, giving the wage workers better opportunities for education and for physical and mental improvement. To reduce the hours of daily labor from ten to eight will put at work those who are now wasting their time and wearing themselves out unprofitably looking for work, and it will insure steady employment the whole year, instead of working by its and starts, as so many branches of industry are now doing. To the extent that the drudgery of daily toil is reduced it will certainly benefit the toiler, and to the extent that the idle members of the community are furnished employment, will assuredly benefit society. By increasing the opportunities for making an honest living it will reduce the number of paupers and criminals, and relieve society of the burden of their support, by making them self-sustaining. In this connection we hereby heartly indorse the movement of the federation of trade and allower may be the member of the federation of trade and allower may be supported by the strade and allower may be a supported by the strade and allower may be a supported by the strade and allower may be a supported by the retieve society of the burden of their support, by making them self-sustaining. In this connection we hereby heartily indorse the movement of the federation of trade and labor unions of the United States and Canada, at its late session in Washington, D. C., for the inauguration of the eight-hour system on the coming list of May, and will use all honorable and peaceable means of co-operation to bring about a general establishment of the system upon the day so generally agreed upon. agreed upon.

The glee club sang a song and the great audience slowly dispersed.

Pennybunker's Disappointment.

Texas Siftings. Judge Pennybunker is not a happy man.

Judge Pennybunker is not a happy man. He is a gourmand, or "an epicac," as Mrs. Partington would say. It costs money to buy the delicacies of the season, and Pennybunker is not rich.

He happened to see a splendid saddle of venison in a butcher's window. He went in and asked the price of it. Then he came out and sighed. He wanted it very badly, but \$2 was too much money. He made up his mind that he could not afford to pay so

On his way home Pennybunker met Gus de Smith.
"For heaven's sake, Pennybunker, lend me

"For heaven's sake, Pennybunker, lend me \$5. I am so pressed for money that I am almost crazy," said Gus.
"But, Gus, you have not paid me back what I lent you last week."
"No, but I'll do so pretty soon, judge." Kind-hearted Judge Pennybunker took out of his pocket-book and handed Gus a crisp five-dollar bill. Gus wept tears of gratitude and hurried away.

five-dollar bill. Gus wept tears of gratitude and hurried away.

In the meantime Pennybunker's hunger had increased. His yearning for venison became stronger and stronger. At last he said to himself, "a man only lives once anyhow, so he might as weil enjoy himself while he can. I'll have that saddle of venison for dinner." He hurried back to the butcher.

"I'll take that saddle of venison now."

"I'll take that saddle of venison now."
"I'm sorry, judge, but it is sold. Mr. Gus
to Smith bought it only a few minutes ago He thought it was very cheap."

It Wouldn't Work Both Ways.

[Philadelphia News.] Not long since a young hotel keeper called on Gilmore, at Niblo's theater, and said: "You know my mother, Mrs. ——?" "You know my mother, Mrs. ?"
"Why, certainly," the reply; "she used to be one of the leading stars of this coun-

'Indeed she was," the said that the agitation now with a tone of pride in his accents. "Well in progress could not depend upon law for I wish you would fix it up so that I could get passes and seats here whenever I want to

"Of course, with the greatest of pleasure," replied Ned. "How will it do if I introduce you to my treasurer, and tell him to fix you and your friends whenever you come?"

"I would be very much obliged, I'm sure,"

said he.

"Very good, then, step this way."

They started toward the ticket office, but just as they reached it Ned turned and said:

"Won't you please give me an order on the bar-tender for myself and friends. You see I'm up by the Yendeg house two or three times a week, and I might want to take a triend in and open a bottle of wine."

The hotel man flushed up and said: "Mr.
Gilmore, I asked for this because my mother

was a great actress. Gilmore instantly replied: "And I asked for the other courtesy because I used to be a great bar-tender." It is hardly necessary to say that the hotel man didn't get blanche at the ticket office.

The Greatest in the World.

The population of London now exceeds every other city, ancient or modern, in the world. New York and all its adjacent the world. New York and all ot wo-thirds of cities combined are not equal to two-thirds of it. Scotland, Switzerland and the Australian colonies each contain fewer souls, while Norway, Servia, Greece and Denmark have scarcely half so many. Yet at the beginning of the present century the population of all London did not reach one million.

"I DERIVED much benefit from the Athlophoros ou sent me for my rheumatism. It relieved me of pain after taking the second dose." Wm Van Orden, of Eagle River, Mich., gives as satisfactory experience with the greatest rhou ism and neuralgia cure.

NOTICE. NOTICE.

We have taken the agency for sale of American Powder Co.'s Dead Shot Sporting Powder; also, the Ætna Dynamite Stump Powder, both of which we offer to the trade at the lowest manufacturer's prices. Send for price lists, HILDERAND & FUGATE, 35 South Meridian street, Indianapolis. Agents Howe Scales.

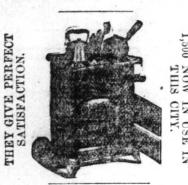
Complete Treatment, with Inhaler, for every form of Catarrh, \$1. Ask for



"KIBNEY PAINS," and that weary sensation ever present with those of painful kidneys, weak backs, over-worked or worn out by standing, walks, ing, or the sewing machine, cured by Cuffcura Anti-Pain Plaster, a new, original, elegant, and speedy antidote to pain and inflammation. At druggists, 25c; five for St. Mailed free. Potter Drug and Chemical Co. Boston.



GAS STOVES!



No Kindling Required. No Coal to Carry. No Ashes to Remove.

PRICES FROM \$2 TO \$16

Gas Engines from ½ horse-power up.
We sell to gas consumers in this city only.
exhibition and for sale by the

GASCOMPANY

HAGAN'S

Magnolia Balm

is a secret aid to beauty. Many a lady owes her freshness to it, who would rather not tell, and you can't tell.

NEW YORK STEAM DENTAL CO.



4. Fifteen years' experiance.
A. P. HERRON, Manager.
Rooms 3 and 4 Grand Opera House.



No. 5. Odd Fellows Hall, REALESTATE, FIRE INSURANCE LOAN, RENTAL and STEAMSHIP AGENCY.

PENNYROYALPILLS CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH." Bafe and always Reliable. Beware of worthless imitation indispensable to LADIES. Ask your Drugglat "Chichester's English" and take no other, or inclose

Chichester's English" and take no other, or fuctors to (stamps) to us for particulars in letter by return mall NAME PAPER, Chichester Chemical Co., 2518 Madison Square, Philada., Pa. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Ask for "Chickes-SMOKE THE BOARD OF TRADE





REGER & METZGER, M'f'rs., 158 E. Wash. St. NOTICE.

SKIN, blood and nervous diseases a specialty. Dr. DENKE-WALTER'S. 226 East Washington. HAVE purchased the show-case business of my former partner, Charles Ruchl, and will continue to do business at the old stand, No. 5 West Louisiana at. WM. WIEGEL.

HAVE sold my show-case business to W. Wiggel, who will carry on the business at the old stand, No. 6 West Louisiana at.; opposite the Union Depot.

CHARLES RUSHL.

THE TRUSTEES of the Indiana Dental College. Depot. CHARLES REFINE THE TRUSTEES of the Indiana Dentai College THE TRUSTEES of the Indiana Dentai College and mast in annual session on Wednesday, 3d 1 will meet in sinual sestion on Wesnesday, 3d March, 1886, at 10 a. m., in the college building, in-dianapolis, Ind. The stockholders' annual meeting will be held in same place, same date at 2 p. m. W. L. HRISKELL, Pres.

will be held in same place, same date at 2 p. m.

J. E. Cravens, Sec.

W. L. Heiskell, Pres.

J. E. Cravens, Sec.

Frowled to tall to have your feather beds and pillows renewated by the Excession steam feather renovator (hot air process). All South Pennsylvaniast. Jas P. Masson, proprietor.

A. SSIGNEE'S SALE of stock of wall paper and dersigned, trustee in assignment of Carl Moller, will, by virtue of the order of the circuit court of Marlon county, Indiana, offer at private sale from this ay until the 2d day of March. 1885, the entire stock of wall paper, shades, shade goods, oil clothes and meldings, and all the store fixtures, including safe and stove, lately owned by Carl Moller, and situate and contained in store room No. 161 East Washington streat, in the city of Indianapolis; also, one delivery wagon used in connection with said store. Said property to be sold as a whole, free from incumbrance of any kind, and it a satisfactory offer at private sale is not received for said property up to said 2d day of March, 1886, the same will be sold at public ancition, as whole, free from incumbrance of any kind. Terms of sale, either public or private—Cash. The goods are fresh and of newest designs, and this offer presents a rare opportunity to purchase an established business. Call on, or address at said store or at room No. 7 Fletcher & Sharpe's block, Indianapolis, Ind.

Trustee in Assignment of Carl Moller.

PACKAGE OF TWO SHIRTS. Return to 130 Virginia ave. Reward.

BUNCH OF KEYS in north part of city. Return to 100 Central ave. Reward. M ONEY, by not ordering coal of W. B. ALLEN & Co. Branch office, Massachusetts avenue and New York street. Telephone, 70d. Yard, 433 Kath North street.

MISCELLANEOUS. C. F. LAYCOCK & CO., contra

INDIANAPOLIS AND MEXICO.

Capitalist From Durango Makes Large Purchases.

Don Luiz Vazquer, a Mexican capitalist from Durango, Mex., has been in the city everal weeks. Yesterday he closed business contracts which promise to be of substantial value to Indianapolis. Mr. Vaz-quer is a practical miller. Nearly all of the ills of Mexico, he says, are operated by water power, although there are one or two large and important steam factories in Durango, a city of some 30,000 people. His purpose in visiting this city was

county, advertised for a husband, and in less their way. They go by rail to Picardias, on the Mexican Central, and are thence to be transported overland, two days' journey, to their destination. The freight rates will not add 40 per cent. to their cost, and will be less add 40 per cent. to their cost, and will be less add 40 per cent, to their cost, and will be less than the cost of transportation from England.

"Mexican industries are coming into more prominence," said Mr. Vazques, "since the completion of our railroad, and we are hoping to have more roads built, and thus a greater stimulus added." The speaker, although Mexican by birth, was edspeaker, although Mexican by birth, was educated in the states, and speaks English with exactness and some fluency. His business capacity is easily apparent, and he is informed on the subject of freights, tariffs and silver coinage. Upon the latter point his remarks were pertinent:

"The Mexican silver dollars," he said, "are pure, and contain more silver than the latter business. On Tuesday night between 7 and scients.

"are pure, and contain more silver than the United States dollar. Of 10,000 parts in the Mexican dollar, 9,027 are pure silver. But the treatment of the Mexican money by the United States is an outrage. Notwithstanding that in Mexico men receive your dollar at par, our dollars, worth more by actual weight than yours, are taken only as bullion. I hauled my money to make these purchases of American goods, by wagon from Durango to the railroad, thence to Santa Fe, thence to San Francisco, where I sold them for American money. I received only 79 cents on the dollar, and took in payment at 100 cents American coins. which, sold in the same market and by the same bullion standard, would not fetch quite 79 cents.

The Mexican dollar is readily disposed of in California, for it is more prized abroad, especially in China, than the American coin.
All settlements with China of mercantile balances are made in Mexican dollars at builion value. The hope of our country is to raise the value of our silver dollar so that it will go for a dollar in every market in the

ican tariff is so high as to be prohibitory. The tariff on much machinery is 30 per cent, out on agricultural and similar machin Mexico has comparative free trade, and Mr. Vazquez hoped to pass his purchases across the border without taxation. The importation of these and similar American articles, such as American American articles, such as American vehicles, is exerting a wonderful rejuvenating influence on Mexico, and the more the Mexicans can have of them the bet er their condition will be. Mr. Vazquez anticipates that his purchases may be the beginning of close and important if not active business relations between his section of country and relations between his section of country and Indianapolis. He has been courteously treated here and has found what he wanted.

STATE NEWS.

Ex-Senator B. K. Bruce will lecture at Franktort next Monday night.

Andrew Haney, of New Albany, had his right foot crushed at the Ohio river bridge on

drawer factory has thrown fifty Jeffersonville workmen out of employment. County Treasurer W. D. Daily, of Greens-

burg, had his pocket-book containing from \$100 to \$150 stolen from his office. At Lafayette last night the Anderson club were defeated in a close contested game of polo by the Mascottes. The score stood 3 to 2.

A watch and chain, to which was attached a valuable gold charm, were stolen from the residence of Dr. S. C. McClure at Jefferson-

The farm residence of James Bridgewater, six miles southeast of Scottsburg, was burned Tuesday night. Loss about \$300; no insur-

markable, died Monday in Fayette county, in the ninety-third year of his age. E. W. McKenna, late superintendent of the J., M. & I., has accepted a clerkship in the office of General Manager McCrea of the

Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg At New Albany John Stafford's six-year-The foreclosure suit at Greensburg of James H. Bird vs. Bird & Shields, involving

the validity of a seven-thousand-dollar mort-gage, was decided in favor of the plaintiff. Fort Wayne lodge, No. 14, I. O. O. F., the wealthiest in the state, has purchased for \$21,000 corner property within one block of the court house. A fine edifice will probably be erected next summer.

The Knights of Labor of Elkhart have made a demand of the Eagle knitting company that they increase the wages of their employes 25 per cent. They employ about 400 women. They have agreed to arbi-

Isaac Bryant, of Jeffersonville, has been eclared insane. Bryant went to sleep each evening with a pitchfork at his side, and his family were afraid he would kill them. One of his hallmeinations is that he is a weather prophet, and he predicts a great flood in

Davey, the sixteen-year-old son of Louis Shields, was drowned in the creek at Monroeville, vesterday afternoon. He, with some ns, was playing on the ice, which gave way. The body was recovered shortly afterward.

The hog case of Ventor vs. Cooley at Brookville has been compromised by each party agreeing to pay his own costs in the case, which will be about \$50 apiece. The suit grew out of a five-dollar hog of Cooley's entering on the land of Venter through a

An incendiary attempt was made to destroy the residence of Amos Herman, at Elkhart, who with his family, is away visit-ing. A bed with kerosene on was found by the firemen. The flames were subdued, but the loss is about \$800.

A ten year-old son of George Mitchell, of Lafayette township, Floyd county, got hold of a bottle of powder, which he commenced pouring on the fire. The bottle exploded, and the lad's hand was severely lacerated by the glass, and his face and hands badly burned.

Rev. J. W. Watson and wife, Methodist revivalists, who have been meeting with great success throughout Knox county, have begun a series of meetings at the M. E. church at Vincennes. Recently they have onverted over six hundred sinners in the

rural districts north of that city.

Amanda J. Harman, of Terre Haute, has brought suit against the I. & St. L. railroad company for \$25,000 damages. She alleges that, while conducting a boarding car on that road, the car was run into, when she received injuries from which she will be paralyzed the remainder of her life.

The baptistry in the new Christian church at Scottsburg was used this week for the first time. Forty-two were immersed. The building could not hold the crowd, many of whom came for miles to witness the affair. Scottsburg is having quite a revival, and the saloons are doing a poor business.

Wm. T. Elliott, of Cold Springs township,

wm. 1. Ethiot, of cold springs township, Shelby county, hit upon a novel way to close the saloons in his neighborhood. Breaking into the saloon of Thomas Dial, he opened the faucets in all the barrels, emptying on the ground the entire stock of whisky, en-

tailing a heavy loss on the proprietor. Elliott was lodged in jail.

The Methodist church at Liberty has had five weeks of continuous service, with 195 conversions to this date. The services at the Presbyterian church have been going on for

two weeks, with 103 conversions. Last Sabbath, at the latter church, there were re-ceived into full membership at one time ninety-four persons, the majority middle-

Last evening Mr. David J. Mackey, president of the Evansville & Terre Haute and Evansville & Indianapolis roads, was placed under arrest and taken to Washington, Ind., by Sheriff Schaum, upon a warrant issued by the judge of the Daviess county circuit court, charging Mackey with contempt of court in ignoring a judgment of \$1,800 ren-dered against the E. & I.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, ex-secretary of the Hon. Hugh McCulloch, ex-secretary of the United States treasury, has deeded to the city of Fort Wayne his title to the old Broadway cemetery of ten acres, from which most of the dead bodies have been removed, and to study the milling industry and to negotiate for the purchase of some of the most approved machinery. Yesterday he closed with Nordyke, Marmon & Co. for two mills, one a steam flour mill for his own use, the other a water mill for an acquaintance, the two to go to Durango, in the heart of Mexico. The mills are to-day on

clime yesterday morning, happy as a girl that had won a husband after two years' courtship.—[Madison Courier. A decided sensation was caused at Logans-

port by Charley Maurice, a cowboy tough. He saddled his horse, filled his hide with whisky and started out to take in the town. said, a the parts of The same and So'clock a ball of fire was seen about thirty feet in the air above the house of Mrs. Mina Myers, at Cold Spring Station, Dearborn county, and remained there for more than half an hour, swinging to and fro, as though some one was cerve cerve. swinging it about, with sparks dropping three or four feet, when they would disap pear. Several prominent citizens were eye-witnesses to the strange sight. Mr. Fred Homan, postmaster of the place, says he saw the light, or spirit, or whatever you might call it, start a distance of a mile away, come right to the spot where the others saw it, and there dance around for several minutes and fall at the side of the house to the ground. The house over which this strange sight appeared was formerly owned by a widow. She married Wm. Wha-len in 1875. He was at the time line re-pairer for the Western Union telegraph com-

> T. M. STUART, of the Globe tailoring com-pany, is now in New York receiving spring goods direct from London through the New York custom house, and purchasing domestic

something to do with the strange sight.

train. Some of the people there are so su-perstitious as to think Whalen's death has

goods and teimmings for spring trade. THE MARKET NEWS.

The winter following Whalen was killed half a faile west of there by a freight

New York Stock Market. New York, February 25.—Noon—Money is easy at 2 per cent. Bar silver, 1025. The railroad bond market has been quiet except for the Erie Junior issues, which have been settive and prices have been strong. The stock market has been more quiet since 11 o'clock and after only small

more quiet since 11 o'clock and after only small fluctuations prices are a shade better generally than at that hour. At noon the market is quiet and steady. Threes, 100½: 45%, coupons, 120½: 45%, coupons, 120½: Pacific 68 of 78, 120½.
Adams Express... 145 N. J. Central... 54½ Aliegheny Central... Northern Pactific... 25½ Aliegheny Central... Ob preferred... 250 American Express... 150 Northwestern... 110½ American Express... 150 Preferred... 161 Canada Sonthern... 45% N. Y. Central... 100½ Canada Sonthern... 45% N. Y. Central... 100½ Central Pactific... 45% Preferred... 150 Chicago & Alton... 150 Ohio & Mississippl... 24½ Chicago & Alton... 150 Ohio & Mississippl... 24½ Chicago & Alton... 150 Ohio Central... 150 Cieveland, Colum... 150% Pacific Mail... 30% Del Hudson... 160% Pacific Mail... 30% Del Hudson... 160% Pacific Mail... 30% Del Preferred... 25% Pittsburg... 25% Preferred... 25% Preferr withiam Hiers, a soldier of the war of S12, and a man with a history otherwise remarkable, died Monday in Fayette county, the ninety-third year of the war of the minety-third year of the war of the minety-third year of the war of the minety-third year of the war o

Indianapolis Wholesale Market.

The local situation is improving, barring an nelement day, such as this. Trade holds all it ains in all lines that move freely in the spring me. Values show no wide variations and are fluenced apparently only by the legitimate coninfluenced apparently only by the legitimate condition of suppy and demand; there is no appearance of collapse. The season of the candled and preserved egg is over. Fresh stock is arriving freely now and prices are downward in tendency, although not lower than yesterday. Colder weather may force them upward again. Butter is in better supply and is more active. Poultry is steady. Sugars have recovered some strength. Dry Goods Prints American 35cc. Alen. 5cc. Aruoids. 6c: Berlin, fancy colors, 55cc. Cocheco Eddystone, fancy, 6c; Washington Turkey red 65cc. Harmony. 45cc. Manchester prints. 55cc brown sheeting. Attantic, 7c. Atlantic D, 6c; Appleton A, 7c; Boote A L, 55cc. Contine tat. C, 65cc Granteville E E, 6cc. Granteville E E, 6cc. Granteville L L, 8cc. Indian Orchard. 36 inches, 6c: Pepperell E, 65cc. Pepperell, 10-4. 3cc bleached sheetings. Androscoggin, L, 7c. Barkers mills. 30 inches. 7cc. Entert 18, 55cc. Blackstone, AA, 7c. Chestnut Hill F, 5cc. Chapman X, 55cc. Dwinght Sars. 84cc. Fruit of the Loom, 36 inches. 7cc. Ethics Sars. 84cc. Fruit of the Loom, 36 inches. 7cc. Ethics Sars. 84cc. Fruit of the Loom, 36 inches. 7cc. Ethics Sars. 84cc. Fruit of the Loom, 36 inches. 7cc. Ethics. 6cc. Chapman X, 55cc. Dwinght Sars. 84cc. Fruit of the Loom, 36 inches. 7cc. Hope. 7cc. Knight's -Cambric 7cc. Constate and rice. 105cc. Lonsdate. 36 inches. 8cc. Whitmavite, 35 inches. 8cc. Washinasta. 36 inches. 8cc. Whitmavite, 35 inches. 8cc. Washinasta. 36 inches. 8cc. Whitmavite, 35 inches. 8cc. Washinasta. 36 inches. 8cc. W dition of supply and demand; there is no apold boy was struck on the nose and eve Tuesday evening with a stone thrown by some unknown boy and very badly hurt,

6012: pecans, western, 10c: raw peanus, white fremessee, 45,605;c Virgiuia, 55,605;c cocanuts 5,600; enting Drurs,—Morbline, \$2,8063,0; quinine, 83,600; chinconidia 20,630c; corax, 12,6014c; camphor, 26,630c; calcohol, \$2,1062,25; assastatida, 25,635c; alum 25,c; chloroform, 50,670c; calconidia 20,630c; corax, 12,6014c; calum 25,c; chloroform, 50,670c; calconidia, 25,556,173 oil of bergamot, per pounc, \$2,756,350; sold, blearo, \$6,60c; salis, Epsom, 46,96c; suipnur, 4000c; salitpeter 106,15c; turpentine, 48,630c; glycerine 18,620c; bromide of potash, 45,600c; laro 1, 5,5600; laro 1, 5,660c; calconidia 20,630c; calconidia 20,630c; calconidia 20,630c; colum, \$2,500,30c; white lead, 7,6775c; lordide potash, \$3,000,33.5c; white lead, 7,6775c; shadard, 125;c; McCune's Arabian, 125;c; Gates's Champion, 125;c; McCune's Arabian, 125;c; McCune's Arabian, 125;c; Gates's Champion, 125;c; McCune's Arabian, 125;c; Gates's Champion, 125;c; McCune's Arabian, 125;c; McCune's Arabian, 125;c; Gates's Champion, 125;c; McCune's Arabian, 125;c; Gates's Champion, 125;c; McCune's Arabian, 125;c; Mc

Otted 1869-18:
Indianapolis Fiour Market,
Patent, 44.8565.00: extra fancy, 44.3564.00;
ex, 44.1064-23: choice, 43.7063.35: family, 240; XXX, 83.0663.15; XX, 87.562.90; X, 82.5 superfine, 82.3062.45; fine, \$2.1062.23.

LIVE STOCK MARKET

Fair Receipts of Cattle-Fair Receipts of Hogs-Fair Receipts of Sheep.

SHIPPING CATTLE—Receipts of shipping cattle light. Market a shade stronger on the better grades, while common and medium grades were dult. provement in quality over yesterday. The market opened firm at about vesterday's prices, packers and shippers buying. The close is about steady, with everything sold.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

F.xtra choice lambs....

Chicago Live Stock Market. rely steady.

Indianapolis Grain Market.

Wheat is strong with a fair inquiry and light a better inquiry and light a better inquiry and restriction of the strong with a better inquiry and free fields. No. 3 mixed is held at 35½ o. t.; sound ear. 35c. Oats steady. Total number of cars inspected—in wheat, 6; oats, 8; corn. 15; asts. 2.

The rollowing were track bids on 'Change to-lay: The following were trace on the following: Wheat—No. 2 Mediterranean, 93c: No. 3 Mediterranean, 92c: No. 2 red, 924c; No. 3 red, 99c; February, none offered.

Corn—No. 1 white, 37c: No. 2 white, 37c; No. 3, 354c; 0, 1; No. 4 white, 344c; 0, 1; No. 1 yellow, no bid No. 2 yellow, no bid No. 1, No. 3, 354c; No. 4 yellow, 344c; 0, t; No. 1 mixed, no bid; No. 2 mixed, 36c; No. 3 mixed, 354c; f. 0, b.; No. 4 mixed, 345c; no. 1, sound ear, 34c. Oats-No. 2 white, 33%c. o. t.; light mixed, no old; mixed, 20%c; rejected, 29c.

nothy choice, \$12.00; No. 1, \$11.50; No.

Miscellaneous Frotuce.

Dealers' Selling Prices-Cramerres, Cane
Cod, \$5.00(\$5.25.1ersey, \$5.50.64.50; Wisconsin, \$4.75.66
4.75 per barrel, Celery 30.64-80; Wisconsin, \$4.75.66
4.75 per barrel, Celery 30.64-80; mer dozen,
Oulons, \$2.50(\$2.75 per barrel Potatoes, Michigan,
55.66 per bushet; Jersey sweets, \$4.50,
55.60 per bushet; Jersey sweets, \$4.50,
56.20 Honey, \$15.6150 per pound, Canage, \$1.00(\$4.25; Kentucky,
\$1.75(\$2.00 Honey, \$15.6150 per bound, Canage, \$1.00(\$4.25; Astroicky,
\$1.75(\$2.00 Honey, \$15.6150 per bound, Beans,
band-picked navy, \$1.00 per pulset: medium, \$1.40,
(61.50; New York marrowfats, \$1.75(\$2.00, Apples,
greenings and Baldwins, common, \$4.25(\$61.50)
per barrel; choice, \$1.75(\$2.00 per barrel,
Grapes,
Malagas, \$4.9-pound, &ces, \$5.00(\$6.50. Miscellaneous Produce,

Jobbing Prices—Sugar-cured hams, "Reliable" brand, 9\(\frac{1}{2}\)601162 (cottage ham, "Reliable" brand, 9\(\frac{1}{2}\)601162 (cottage ham, "Reliable" brand, 8\(\frac{1}{2}\)601162 (cottage ham, "Reliable" brand, 8\(\frac{1}{2}\)601162 (cottage hem), "Porter" brand, 8\(\frac{1}{2}\)601162 (cottage hem), "Porter" brand, 8\(\frac{1}{2}\)601162 (cottage hem), "Porter" brand, 8\(\frac{1}{2}\)601162 (cottage hem), "Porter brand, 8\(\frac{1}{2}\)601162 (cottage hem), "Porter brand lie; clear pork, barrel, 200 bounds, \$\(\frac{1}{2}\)601163, bean pork, clear, \$\(\frac{1}{2}\)501163. Herd, pure settle rendered, in therees, 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)601162 (cottage half-barrels, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)601162 (cottage half-barrels, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)601162 (cottage half-barrels, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)601162 (cottage half-barrels, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)601163 (cottage half-bar

Eggs, Butter, Pourtry and Game. Eggs, Butter, Poultry and Game.

Shippers' Prices-Eggs. 15e straight; from store 18c. Butter-Creamery, taucy 226/25c. daily, choice. 146/15c fancy country sells at 1066/12c country choice, rolls, 8666c; selling from store at 16c; common backed. 66/8c; Poultry-Young chickens. 6/5 pe pound; neuralive. 17c per round; rooseers, alive. 17c per round; rooseers, teatherst, 14c adopter, duck. 7/5 c as pound. Game-Rabbits, 80c@ \$1.00; squirreis, 80c@\$1.00; sell at \$1.20.

Anthracite. \$0.25@8.50 per ton: Pitsburg. \$1.75; Jackson coal. \$3.50; Raymond City. \$4.75; Winifréda \$2.75; Brazu. \$3.00; crushou coke, 12c per bushel, or \$3.00 per load; lump coke, 10c per bushel, or \$2.50 per load.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA. February. 25, 12 m.—Whest—Cash and February. 905,6091c; March. 905,6091c. Corn—Cash and February. 475,6084c; May, 475,6045.

4c. Oats—Cash and February. 405,6085.c; May, 406,0045.c; Pebruary. 25.—Whest—Firm: cash. 93,608.

PERFORM S. S. C. May, 415,c; Oats—Inactive; cash. 254,c; May, 435,c; May, 435,c; May, 455,c; Johnson; Cash. 254,c; May, 355,c; Chorse-sed—Firmer. good business; cash, February or March. \$8.80; April, \$8.55. NEW YORK. February 25.—Wheat—\(\lambda\) \(\lambda\) \(\lambda\) tower and heavy with a moderate business: receipts, none; sales, \(\lambda\) \(\lambd NEW YORK. February 25.-Wheat-1/4.1/2c lower

February 2i.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Close
Wheat-Feb Mar May.	\$ 80% 81% 86%	\$ 80% 81% 86%	\$ 80% 80% 85%	\$ 80% 80% 86
Corn - Feb Mar May.		37½ 37½ 37½	8714 8714	37 ¼ 37 ¼ 40 %
Oats - Feb Mar May	29%	29 2916 3226	2016 2016 3016	29 291
Pork - Feb Mar May.	10 75	10 75 10 95 11 15	10 75 10 75 10 85	10 75 10 75 10 87
Lard - Feb Mar	5 97 6 05	5_97 6 05	5 97 5 97	5 97 5 97
Ribs - Feb Mar May.	6 15 5 40 5 47 5 57	6 15 5 40 5 47 5 57	6 05 5 40 5 40 5 47	6 05 5 40 6 40 5 47

Grain in Sight.

CHICAGO, February 25.—Chicago elevators, as per official returns, contain 14.365,699 bushels of off wheat, 27,44,529 bushels of orn, 379,979 bushels of orn, 279,379 bushels of orly and 141,241 bushels of barley, making agrand total of 17,944,720 bushels, against 17,921,819 bushels a week ago and 17,628,699 bushels at this period last year.

Grain in sight in the United States and Canada: Wheat, 52,771,767 bushels: corn, 8,678,071 bushels; oats, 2,902,292 bushels: corn, 8,678,071 bushels, barley, 15,99,831 bushels. The above figures show an increase during last week of 69,890 bushels of corn and 123,269 bushels of onts, but a decrease of 799,395 bushels of wheat, 8,599 bushels of rye and 89,020 bushels of barley.

New York Cotton Market.

New York Cotton Market.

New York Cotton Market.

New York February 25.—Cotton—Quiet and steady; uplands, 8½c; Orleans, 9 1-16c; sales, 132 bales; futures opened steady; March, 8.72c; April, 8.85c; May, 8.94c; June, 205c; July, 9.11c; August, 9.17c; September, 9.01c; October, 8.87c;

The races are coming; and high betters used to spend some sleepless nights about this time, for who can foretell a sudden bruise on the leg of the favorites. Now they snore, even on flint, for they are supplied with Salvation Oil. THE ladies of the Seventh-street M. E. church



Prepared with special regard to health.
No Ammonia, Lime or Alum.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

DIED

SOCIETY MEETINGS. ENGLISH MERIDIAN-STREET HALL for Trent on Tuesday or Wednesday evenings and Saturday evenings. For particulars inquire of A. D. Templeton, 72 Harrison st. Telephone 18s.

K. OF P. Regular meeting of Indianapolis.

L. Lodge, No. 58, this (Thursday) evening at 730 o'clock. Work in the third rank. Visiting Knights welcome.

GEO. T. BREUNIG. K. of R. and S. GEO. T. BREUNIG. K. of R. and S.

ORDER OF CHOSEN FRIENDS—Notice is hereby given that at the regular meeting of Alpha Council, No. 1, O. C. F., to be held saturday evening, March 6, 1886, one trustee will be elected.

H. C. PAGE, Sec. Thos. J. YOUNT, C. C. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

M RS. A. M. RANKIN has moved to 468 N. East (ASH paid for gents' cast-off clothing. 135 Massa M. T. CAMPBELL, reliable watchmaker, 124 M ASQUERADE SUITS for balls and carnivals chean, 65 South Illinois. DR. BOYD'S OFFICE, 8 West Obio street. Res-Doors and support illinois st.

Doors and support illinois st.

Doors and support illinois st.

DEST hotel, family, farm and shop help at short notice at the old employment office, 42 N. Del.

FOR ASSESSOR—Gilbert Martin, of the Fourth ward. Subject to democratic nominating convention.

vention.

POR Assessor Center Township—Nathaniel S. Hall. subject to democratic nominating convention, 188a.

The greatest discovery on record for coughs, roids and consumption is Dr. Jordan's lung renovator. For sale by all druggists.

DANCING—Mrs. E. V. Thomas, teacher, 38½

East Washington. Office hours, 2 to 4 and 7 to 5 p. m. Children's class, 2 to 4 Saturdays.

DAG CAUPLETS. A. W. Williams 189 Messachus. P. M. CARPETS—A. W. Williams, 169 MassachuB. AG CARPETS—A. W. Williams, 169 Massachusetts avenue, makes to order and sells the
cheapest and best rag carpets in the city.

G. W. NASH & CO. wish to inform the public
that they are prepared to supply all who need
anything in the drug line at 400 S. Illinois st. Pure
drugs at bottom prices.

O. that they are prepared to supply all who need anything in the drug line at 409 S. Illinois St. Pure drugs at bottom prices.

IRBSH DAIRY BUTTER, in pound-prints, delivered at your house each week for 25 cents per pound. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address L. Comingor, Greenwood, Ind.

EE HANSHAW. Lyra restaurant, 86 W. Washington St. Commutation tickets, \$4.20 for \$4.50. Best meal in the city for 25c, or five tickets for \$4.00. Oysters in senson. Open all hours.

THE ladies of the South-street Baptist church will give an oyster supper at the residence of Mrs. Barclay, 149 South East street, Friday evening, February 26, from 6 to 90 clock. Supper, 20c.

TROY STEAM LAUNDRY, 160 N. Delaware st. Supperior work, prompt cails and delivery, Special rates to agents throughout Indiana and adjoining states. Telephone No. 135. P. O. box 65. John Kidd, Manager.

The republicans of the Seventh ward will meet in the No. 2 engine house on Friday evening next at 730 to select delegates to the judicial and township conventions. Benjamin Frankin, Wm. H. Holiand, E. S. Eder, Commutteemen.

THE republicans of the Thirteenth ward will hold a primary election on Friday February 26. 1884.

The republicans of the Thirteenth ward will hold a primary election on Friday, February 25, 1886, from 5 to 7:30 p. m., to elect twenty-two (22) delegates to the township convention, and two (2) delegates to the publical convention, M. F. Connett, E. C. Hedden, committeemen. THE entertainment and social hop given by Tu-bal Cain assembly, 4,162 was a grand success. The talents were satisfactory. Anna Darling assem-bly presented two beautiful tableaux. Miller Houghton's amons orchestra furnished music cred-

OVER 4,000 LADIES

Have attended Professor Moody's dress-making school in Cucinnati, O., in four years, and to-da wo large four-story houses are full of ladies learn ing Moody's new and perfect tailor system of squar neasurement for dress-cutting.

That the ladies

of Indianapolis and vicinity might have an oppor-uanty of attending Moody's dress and cloak-making attool, we have onened a permanent branchaschool at los North Pennsylvania street, where we are now teaching Moody's system in all its branches. We also teach in this school sewing, trimming, draping, finishing of waists, cutting new sleeves to fit the arm perfectly dolmans, mantels, cloaks, capes, fancy wraps of every description, and all the finish-ing parts of dress and cloak-making. Remember, all can learn, from twelve-year-old girls to ladies over sixty.

To prove we can teach

you all we claim, we have decided to teach a num ber of students on the installment pian, and allow out to make the paymentsus you please. This very iberd ofter, however, is only made to those who come and make these arrangements for learning a Our students are allowed to make as many gar-ments for themselves or friends while learning. This offer alone is worth more to any lady than the nominal sum we now charge you for teaching. Trusting you will call and see us at once, we re-main yours most respectfully.

P. S.-Ladies living out of the city boarded free

FOR RENT-ROOMS. L'URNISHED ROOM. 84 West Ohio street. A LL OF FIRST FLOOR, 92 North Illinois; call DIANO, cheap; rooms for rent. 125 East Market STORE ROOM, 145 South Meridian st. M, H. FURNISHED ROOM, with board. 114 North LURNISHED FRONT ROOM, cheap. 88 North LURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board. PLEASANT ROOMS for housekeeping. 253
Massachusetts ave. A VERY DESIRABLE, furnished front room-NNE SUITE OF ROOMS; no children. Call at the Lion shoe stor. Two OR THREE ROOMS; light housekeeping.
400 West New York.
FURNISHED also unformished suite with board.
DURNISHED. L 25 North Hillinois st.
LURNISHED FRONT ROOM for gentlemen. 1 78 East New York st.
PURNISHED ROOMS to gentlemen; board convenient. 123 North Tenuessee st. PURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; board, if desired, 61 North New Jersey st.

ONE FURNISHED ROOM, with board, 147 N.
Pennsylvania strategies. O Pennsylvania st; references required.

DESIRABLE RIOMS in private family; references exchanged. 172 North Illinois.

LARGE FRONT ROOM and others, single or for housekeeping. 25 East Michigan. I for housekeeping. 25 East Michigan.

ARGE FRONT OFFICES, 95 East Washington street, Brandon Block. J. M. JUDAH. OR SALE, fixtures and room 23 North Illinois st. G. S. Bradley, 26 North Delaware. St. G. S. Bradley, 26 North Delaware.

COMPORTABLE FRONT ROOM, furnished;
North Meridian st. Inquire this office.

DESTRABLE OFFICES, second and third floors
Vance Block, Brainard Rorison, 23 Vance

LURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with or without board: references required. No. 42 South Ten-GOOD ROOMS, with board, at Enterprise Hotel, 78 to 88 Massachusetts ave; a quiet, home-like Job of Massachusetts ave; a quiet, home-like piace; rates reduced.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS, in Ross block, corner Circle and Market sts; two very desirable suites: janitors will show rooms at any time; references required. C.S. Bronson.

TWO NICE ROOMS, with alcove: new house; gas, bath and furnace; to parties without children; now housekeeping permitted; reference given and required. 70 East Vermont st.

FOR RENT-HOUSES. 155 BROADWAY. Apply Bank of Commerce SEE LIST OF G. S. BRADLEY, 26 North Delaware st.

TWO COTTAGES, three rooms each; northeast.
Call at 112 Peru st. Total at 112 Peru st.

564 NORTH PENNSYLVANIA STREET,
Inquire at 366.

517 NORTH NEW JERSEY, 7 rooms, gas, cistern, cellar, etc.

456 CHAEL, 22 West Pratt.

352 NORTH ALABAMA STREET, two-story frame house of pine rooms. NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with board, FA North Tennessee st. board. Ex North Tennessee st.

North ALABAMA, house of 9 rooms.
Inquire 640 North Illinois st.

Local College Avenue, 9 rooms; 256 North Illinois st.

Local College Avenue, 9 rooms; 256 North Illinois st. Funds, East, Stooms, Inquire set North InFURNISHED HOUSE; several months' lodging
for young man excepted; references required,
Address Y 2, this office.
N ICE, new, six room dwelling, with large storeroom attached; large stable; \$20-per monthinquire 43 South Illinois st.
A NICELY FINISHED, eight-room house,
with pantry and summer kitchen, at low rentinquire 234 Garfield place. H. J. PRIER.

FOR RENT-MISCELLANEOUS. OUR PRESENT FACTORY, 114 and 116 South O'R PRESEAT FACTORY, 114 and 116 South
Pennsylvania st. engine, boiler and shafting, if
wanted. American Paper Pulley Company.
PLANOS AND ORGANS. at irom \$1.20 to \$5 per
month, and the rent applied on the purchase
PERISON'S MUSIC MOSE. 19 N. Pennsylvania st.

A S I am going back to Florida, I will rent my
tine farm of \$20 acres from one to three years.
See proposition on place; Central ave. R. R. HAX-MOND.

ARM. 76 acres, at Old Augusta: three nice, two-story houses, good stables, large lots, etc., Brookside, \$12: one two-story house. LeGrand ave, near Sheiby st, \$10: 30 itussell ave, \$10: 37 Garden st, \$10. Inquire room 7, Bates block. \$10. Inquire room 7, Bates block.

FOR RENT—Wrought iron pipe mill; for a term of years, the plant recently occupied by the Lake Shore tube works; 100 horse power engine, long lines of shafting, lathe, two drill presses, shaping planer, blacksmith shop, track scales, etc., suitable for almost any kind of iron manufacture; two tracks from C. & P. R. K. E. A. SOVILL, 121 Superior street, Cleveland, O.

A FOUR-STORY BRICK FAUTORY BUILDIng and boiler and engine room, with boiler. A FOUR-STORY BRIGHT FACTORY BOTTLES
Ing and boiler and engine room, with boiler,
engine, shafting, pulleys, belts, steam and water fittings and steam elevator. In complete repair and
well equipped for furnishing first-class steam
power: rent cheap, if parties call soon. Inquire on
the premises, at the corner of New Jersey and Merrill streets, or J. B. CLEAVELAND, No. 31 North
Pennsylvania st.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

CIRL for housework. 78 Torbet st, OOD, COMPETENT GIRL for general house-IRL for general housework; German preferred.

J. 124 North Tennessee st. GIRL for general housework; German preferred.
124 North Tennessee st.
EMERIENCED MIDDLE-AGED CHAMBERMAID. Call Illinois house.
GOD GIRL: German preferred; reference required. 80 South Mississippi st.
CIRLS for places in hotels, restaurants and private families. 18 Vance block, Virginia ave
GERMAN GIRL; must do washing, froning and
cooking; references required. 284 North
Tennessee st.

GOOD BUTTON-HOLE WORKER and a good waist hand; none other need apply. 62 th West st., corner of West and Maryland sts. A GIRL, from 12 to 14 years old, for light house-work in a small family; no washing. Ca 1 at room 1, 1225 North Delaware, Friday, from 12 to 2 o'clock p. m.

Lab AdlES—Boston Industrial company, 19 Pearl
St., are furnishing pleasant and easily learned
work; mailed to any address; good wages given; no
canvassing; all materials furnished. Send your address to P. O. box 5078, Boston, Mass.

WANTED-MALE HELP.

DELL BOY at Spencer house, RELL BOY at St. Charles hotel,

BELL BOY at St. Charles notel,

SIX MEN to travel with manager; salary and
expenses, 28 Massachusetts ave,

HARNESS MAKERS WANTED, Address
GENERAL ADDRESS, 12 MASSACHUSET, 12 MASSACHUSET, 14 MASSACHUSET, 15 MASSACHUSET, 16 MASSACHUSET, 16 MASSACHUSET, 16 MASSACHUSET, 17 MASSACHUSET, 18 MASSACHUSET, 18

WANTED-SITUATIONS. WO COLORED GIRLS for housework. 293 E. Washington, up stairs.

DY A YOUNG GERMAN MAN in store of office. 23 South Meridian.

BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN to do general housework in small family. 102 Greer st.

DY A LADY of education and knowledge of business in some position of trust; best of references and security given. Address V 2, this office. office.

BY YOUNG MAN of experience as stenographer, typewriter and assistant bookeeper; good recommendations from former employers and first-class city references furnished. Address V 1, care Evening News.

WANTED-AGENTS. TO SELL on small weekly payments Dante's "Inferno," "Purgatory and Paradise." #1 per copy: also on full line of standard publications. F. Colliers. #3 North Delaware.

W ANTED—Lady agents for Mrs. Campbell's new "Titter"—a tilter, bustle, hoopskirt and underskirt combined. Hoops can be removed and skirt laundered. Adjustable to any size. Very fashlonable and sells for £2 to every well-dressed lady as soon as shown. Agents double their money. Also a full line of new turnishing goods for tadies and children. Address, with stamp, E. H. CAMPBELL & Co., 484 West Randolph st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS. DAY BOARDERS. 72 Ft. Wayne ave.

DAY BOARDERS. 72 Ft. Wayne ave.

A HORSE for delivery wagon. 26 West Maryland st.

CREAT H-OZ Anchor soap, only 5c: a wonderful washer.

STORAGE AT CORN EXCHANGE, 69 West Mashington st.

A GREAT H-OZ Anchor soap, only 5c: a wonderful washer.

STORAGE AT CORN EXCHANGE, 69 West Mashington st.

A GRE MIRROR, suitable for store. Address J. W. DINKY, News office

CARPENTERING, elevator repairing and job; ber. 2 East South st.

Washington st.

Waturines CLEANED, 81; clocks [cleaned, 50c. PARM, 100 acres, five miles west of city; cash rent. 23 West Ohlo st.

DURCHASERS for hardware. CARTER, agent, Purchase good business corner; 83,000 cash. Address W. 2, News office.

CASTOPT LOANED on watches and personal property 84 Massachusetts ave.

DURCHASERS for hardware. CARTER, agent, 26 Massachusetts ave. Moore's block.

TO PURCHASE good business corner; 83,000 to \$5,000 cash. Address W. 2, News office.

CASTOPT CLOTHING. 28 East Washington. Highest price paid. J. BUDWEITSKY.

A LL KINDS OF SAFE REPAIRING, 2) years of the Wooley locomotive electric heading to mylony, consisting of boiler, engines, lathes, tools, new and complete for manufacturing also building and lease, by J. T. LECKLIDER, receiver, room 4, over 11% North Meridian st.

WALNUT WOODWORK being about to make saie, cheap, a lot of finely finished; carefully selected black walnut woodwork, including doors, window cashings, statirs, sow, owr benches and a veriety of other articles in office and building; all cheap, come and sease, by J. T. LECKLIDER, receiver, room 4, over 11% North Meridian st.

NECONDHAND CARPET, about 16x18; dark color, small figured; the finest quality of body brussels. Inquire at office of News.

SILVER-MONTED SHOW-CASES, cost of the state of time; good as new, wall repair time; good as new, wall the feet; been used only a shert time; good as new, wall the feet; been used only a shert time; good as new, wall the feet; been used only a shert time; good as new; wall the feet of the and it is feet and 1 ten feet; been used only a shert time; goo

CTIVE PARTNER in an old established business; first-class man only. Address R 2, News

I send for circular. C. P. JACOBS, Boston block, Indianapolis.

THE POWELL HOUSE, 130 S. Illinois st., is still selling 21 meal tickets for \$3.00. \$3.50 for board and lodging.

\$\frac{\pmathcal{E}}{2} \text{400} \text{ ON MARION COUNTY FARM: S perders, quick, Z 2, care News.}

DOOM-MATE by gentleman, or two gentlemen It for nicely furnished room: private family; references required, Z Lockerble.

O ROOM COTTAGE, near Second district school. Will pay cash. CLRAVELAND & BROWN, insurance, real estate and loans.

ONSUMERS OF COAL to order of us; branch office, New York st. and Massachusetts ave. Telephone 788. W. B. ALLEN & Co.

WANTED—To borrow for three months or WANTED-To borrow for three months or longer, two or three hundred dollars with and security. Address P 2, care News, or call at 231 North Illinois st. POR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE furnished room with board, or furnished rooms for light housekeeping near College and Seventh sts, H. M., box 29, city postoffice.

American express office.

H ORSE AND BUGGY for light driving; will not pay but a little over the beautiful for the little over the littl A pay but a little over the keeping of the horse for the use of the same. Apply at Colby wringer office, 78 Massachusetts ave.

office, 78 Massachusetts ave.

H OUSE-Wanted to rent 7 or 8 rooms, between North and Washington, by very desirable tenants; four persons; no children; one year or more. Address Q 2, News office.

L ADIES AND YOUNG MEN to decorate birthday and Easter novelties; easily learned; good prospects of steady employment and fair wages; material furnished, and all work mailed postpaid. For full information, address Decorative artworks, 7 Exchange Place, Boston, Mass, Postoffice box 548.

10° PER POUND for ham. OC PER POUND for ham.

6 e per pound for shoulder meat.
25 per gallon can ple peaches.
25 for 3 3-pound can ple peaches.
25 for 3 3-pound can lomatoes.
25 et gallon can tomatoes.
25 et gallon can tomatoes.
26 et lb Linus beans.
26 et lb Linus beans.
26 et lb Linus beans.
26 et lb died peaches halved.
26 et base died peaches halved.
26 for law ferman soap.
26 for 1 lb pure strained heney.
26 for 1 lb pure strained heney.
26 for 1 lb cod fish.
26 for 1 can pumpkin.
26 for 3 cans plums.
25 et or 3 cans cherries.
26 for 4 lbs mince meat.
GEORGE J. HAMMEL,
110 and 11: Massa insetts aven Shively block.
24 6 7 PER BBL for best flour. Gu.

Silvely block.

Telephone 753.

Telephone 675.

Telephone 675.

Telephone 675.

Telephone 753.

Telephone 675.

Telephone 675.

Telephone 753.

Telephone 675.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS. INDEPENDENT TURNERS SAVING AND I LOAN ASSOCIATION—Capital, \$10,000, in five hundred shares, \$30 sign-d. Entrance fee, \$25 older, and weekly payments \$5c. Shares can be signed at directors, or at the Turner hall, corner Illinois and Ohio streets. Directors for the first year are: J. A. Schulmaker, W. Jungclaus, Fred Schrader, G. L. W. Mack, M. K. Fatout, George Reyer, president: F. R. Caster, vice-president; G. Moninger, treasurer: R. Pertuch, secretary. Meetings Monday evenings.

THE WESTERN SAVING AND LOAN ASSO-THE WESTERN SAVING AND LOAN ASSO-CLATION—Organized December 15, 1884. Au-thorized capital stock, \$1,000,000, divided into five thousand shares of \$200 each. Initiat on fee, 50 cents per share. Duce, \$5 cents per share per week. Third series will be opened on Monday evening, February 13 1886. This association pays full \$200, and at low pre-nium and only 6 per cent. Interest. Shares may be had at place of meeting (on Monday evening,) over 50 West Washington street, or of Otto N, Fenzel, Merchants' National bank: Theo Pfaffin, secreta-ry, 84 West Washington street; George P, Wood, president, 84 South West street;

DISSOLUTION NOTICE. BY MUTUAL AGREEMENT, the firm of Bry

T. ROCH, locksmith and bellhanger, from 143.

East Washington, to 22 South Alabama, agent for automatic electric door-bell.

MIKE CONNERS, horse shoer, formerly of Brown & Conners, has removed to 27 North Tennessee street, where he will be glad to see his old friends.

FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE. OW READY; our new list of real estate. Call or send for copy. C.E. COFFEN & CO. VICE LOTS, north, or will trade for small house and pay some cash. Address A 3, care News

office,

PARM 130 ACRES: 70 acres meadow, sugar orchard, live water; six miles from court house,
on turnpike road. J. W. Ray, Bank of Commerce.

THE BOOM IS COMING.
Oh, when?
Ah, where?
For in formation, call on Willis W. WRIGHT &
Oo., No. 21 Fletcher & Sharpe's block.

FOR SALE-Horses and Vehicles. ARGE WORK HORSE, 171 Massachusetts ave. SIX WORK HORSES and mules, cheap. SCHO-NICE BUGGY PHAETON and harness, \$5; also three large new hotbed sash, \$3, 1021 North

three large new hotbed sash, \$3. 1021 North Mississippi st,

SEE our numneess wagon: just what you want to then good and useful; a few cutters left at cost. Backus & Reagan,

A GOOD, EIGHT-YEAR-OLD BAY HORSE.

A GOOD, EIGHT-YEAR-OLD BAY HORSE.

Offer or either article. 20 East Onio.

IRVIN ROBBINS & CO., 22 East Georgia street, offer their own make carriages, buggies, phaetons and surreys, strictly first-class, at very low prices. Our second-hand vehicles will be slaughtered. We thank our past patrons, and solicit them and any one having carriages to allow us to restore them to use and beauty.

FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS. SALOON. 181 Indiana ave.; good reasons for sell-FRESH MILK COW, with calf. Call at 172 Col-

STARCH FEED in cars, corner seventh and Mississinni sta STARCH FEED in cars, corner Seventh and Mississippi sts.

A GOOD, two-seated spring wagon. Mrs. E. Dxss. Hanghville.

A ESSEY COW AND HEIFER CALF, cheap.

506 North Meridian.

A SHEPHERD PUP; nearly grown. C. A. Mixich, 441 North Illinois.

FIXTURES at 23 North Delaware.

HOTEL 3: North Mississippi st.; easy terms; doing big business. J. C. Kell.Y.

LADIES, ask grocers for Ruesewald's Magnetic Soap Extract; saves time and labot.

PEMINGTON TYPE-WRITER, cheap; good working order. Address S1, News.

WOOD YARD, corner Fort Wayne ave, and New Jersey st.; good reasons for selling.

THREE HIGH BRED PLYMOUTH ROCK roosters for sale, at 548 North Fennessee st.

B. P. TUBULAR BOILERS; upright, Call at Enterprise Laundry, 51 South Mississippi st, ALLER ALLER ALLER CO.

LD HATS, rubber boots and shoes and wringers repaired. Rubber Depot, 7 Massachusetts ave.

A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY; well located, with a good established trade. Address U2, News office.

ON EAST MARKET, three-fourths Jersey cow and caif, if not sooner sold, at No. 3 Young st., southeast part of city.

SALOON AND PESTAURANT: house well furnished; good reasons for seiling. 22 West Louis

Having bought the stock of Cole's carpet store,

front.

1 heater, with cleaning pipes and valves.
1 heater, with cleaning pipes and valves.
1 Stillwell feed water heater.
1 Dean pump, for hot water.
1 Dean pump, for hot water.
1 belt. 2 feet wide, 50 feet long.
1 30-inch double surfacer, S. A. Wood's make.
1 30-inch double surfacer, S. A. Wood's make.
1 double + side molder, J. A. Fay's make.
1 3-side molder, Bail's make,
1 3-side molder, Bail's make,
2 sash sitcker, with extra heads,
2 large grindstones, frames, etc.
3 cut-off saws.
1 drill and countershafts.
2 fains.
2 fains. Fay scroll saws, with countershafts, boring machines with bits and coun 1 panel raising machine.
1 power mortiser, Ball's make.
1 power mortising machine.
1 bitud clamb.
1 sandpapering machine.
2 presses for veneering.
2 giue kettles and pipes.
Pipes and exhaust in drying kila. pump augur. 5 miter jacks 2 blind wiring machines:

4 vises, 1 vope molding machine. 1 vope molding bits-1,500 inches, 4 lumber cars. 250 feet of railroad track. 8 door clamps.
345 feet shafting, with hangers and couplings

mplete, 100 pulleys. Leather belts for all above machines. Planing Mill. 249 North Delaware st, JAMES HASSON. FINANCIAL. M ONEY TO LOAN. G. S. WRIGHT, 12% North MORTGAGE LOANS AND BONDS, U. M. STODDARD & Co.

\$25 \$200, personal property: \$200, \$10,000 real Described by the sums of the sums to suit. Griffith a sums of the sums to suit. Griffith & Forts, 19% N. Penn. st.

MONEY TO LOAN: 5 per cent. Horacon MoKAY, Room 11 Talbot & New's Block.

MONEY at the lowest rate of interest. J. W.
WILLIAMS & Co., 3 and 4 Vinton block.

TOR LOAN—Three thousand dollars on long time. T. A. Goodwin, 27 Thorpe block. MONEY ON MOTING SECURITY, HAT THOUGH BLOCK.

MONEY ON MOTING SECURITY, HARM AND CITY PROPERTY. D. H. WILES, 46 N. PA., OPP. P. O.

O PER CENT. MONEY TO LOAN. ROST. MAR TONDALE, 62 Bast Market st., Martindale Block, MONEY On farms or city property; terms seensonable. Thos. C. DAY & Co., 72 E. Market st. \$50,000 on city or larms; the very lowest To LOAN-Money at 6 per cent, on Marion county real estate. W. E. Mick & Co., 68 East

MONEY TO LOAN on first mortgage; lowest rates. NEWTON CLAYPOOL & Co., over First MONEY TO LOAN on first mortgage; lowest National Bank.

Loans Newton Clayfool & Co, over First National Bank.

Loans NegottlateD on improved Indianapolis property at lowest current rates. JNO. S. SPAN. & Co., il Bates Block.

Loans NegottlateD on improved farm and city property in Indiana and Ohio. Jos. A. Money. 46 East Washington St.

DRIVATE FUNDS in sums to suit, on farm of city property low interest. STANKOS & SOUTE.

M. NNEY TO LOAN at low rates on articles of M. value at the American loan office, No. 28 South half their value.

BEST coal, wood and kindling, at Barnum's 182 East Market, and 475 East Michigan. Tel-

ephone 556.

TYMAT FOR PROMPT DELIVERY, consumers of coal can rely on W. B. ALLEN & Co., 486.

East North street. Telephone 750.

A THE NEW CIGAR STORE, northeast corner Washington and Meridian streets, and is and if North Pennsylvania street, Hawshington.

FOR SALE OR TRADE. A T A BARGAIN, if taken this week; desirable brick residence, north, Address A 2, care News.

O ACRE FARM in Stark county, Indians; one
mile from St. Pierce; half timbered; no improvements; good rich ground. Inquire 172 Olive
street, city.

EDUCATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION

When block, opposite postoffice. Second term
opens Treesay, February 9. Class and private instruction in physical and vocal culture, reading,
rectation, oratory, etc. School days, Tuesday,
Thursday and Saturday.

FOR TRADE. DAINTING for good horse. 48 Virginia ave. OTS and from three to five hundred cash to

REWARD.

© 5 REWARD will be paid to any person causing the arrest and conviction of any party found taking coal belonging to any member of the Indianapolis Coal Exchange. By order of THE COAL EXCHANGE.

Linen Department.

We ask the attention of housekeepers, hotels and restaurants to a special bargain in Marseilles Quilts at 75c, and an extra heavy Crochet Quilt at \$1.25. Also, a big line of novelties in Jute, Raw Silk and Plush Table Covers at extremely low prices. Towels, Table Linens, Napkins, Doylies, Tray Cloths, Damask Sets, etc., all at the lowest prices ever named.

We always have the goods advertised.

L.S. AYRES 8 CO.

WE INVITE

Attention to the fact that our stock of fine Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Charms, Silverware and Fancy goods is the largest and choicest in

Bingham & Walk, JEWELERS.

PAUL H. KRAUSS,

26 and 28 North Pennsylvania St. Fine Goods a Specialty.

AT COST!

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS, CANES, OPERA-GLASSES, Etc.

JAS. N. MAYHEW,

${f GLOVES}$

Our \$1 Gloves, 4 buttons, in embroidered backs and plain, at 68 cents, for a few days.

TUCKER'S GLOVE STORE,

WARRANTED! Best Roller Flour, per bbl..... 50 fb sack...

25 th sack...

MUTCHNER & HIGGINS, Wholesale and Retail Flour and Feed,

88 and 90 Virginia Avenue. Telephone 977.

PALACE CUSTOM SHIRT FACTORY GEM STEAM LAUNDRY, No 13 North Illinois Street, Opposite entrance of Bates Hotel

ROYAI

INSURANCE COMPANY

Largest Fire Insurance Company,

WITH THE GREATEST Net Surplus and Fire Assets

Of any Insurance Company in the world GIVES ABSOLUTE SECURITY

In case of fire.

Agents.

NOS. 31 and 33 NORTH PENNSYLVANIA ST. Telephone No. 522.

Having other interests requiring attention, we offer for sale our old established and widely known Gun business. Any one wish-ing to engage in this line of trade will find this a most excellent opportunity.

SAM'L BECK & SON. 54 South Meridian Street.

WE have some choice vacant lots and cash, to exchange for improved Indianapolis

JOHN S. SPANN & CO., 11 Bates Block.

CLASS INTERESTS. CLASS INTERESTS.
Class Interests; Their Relations to Each
Other and to Governments. By the author
of "Conflict in Nature and Life." This book
is a study of wyongs and remedies, to ascertain what the people should do for themselves. The questions discussed are corporate
and ring monopolies, the currency, wages and
taxation. The aim of this study is to show
the need of reform in cartain directions, and
to point out as definitely as the situation at
present seems to warrant how much reform
is to be effected. Price, \$1. For sale by
The Bowen-Merrill Co. CITY NEWS.

Eleven real estate conveyances were filed yesterday; consideration, \$20,803.

The cow case of Mary Golden vs. Michael Curren, in Judge Walker's room, has ended in favor of defendant. The costs foot up about \$300.

The committee on streets and alleys and citizens interested in the opening of South Alabama street will hold a meeting this evening at the court house. Judge Ayres has directed Receiver Yandes to sell the live stock on Ritzingers' farm, in-cluding mules, horses, cows, etc., and the sale has been set for March 10.

The court has ordered that \$1,405.97 be paid from the estate of Louisa Guizet, a per-son of unsound mind, to the Little Sisters of the Poor, who are caring for her.

Koonta's tailor shop, 170 East Wash'n ton, and W. P. Gallup's residence, 4.5 North Meridian street, were visited by burglars last night, but in each case nothing of special value was taken.

of special value was taken.

Wesley Robbins, who claims that he was denied food in Jameson's restaurant, 62 North Pennsylvania street, although he offered pay, because of his color, has filed suit under the civil rights bill, for \$100.

The Cincinnati papers speak of the arrest of John Geghan, aged forty-five, and a man of family, whom Miss Ellen Sullivan, this city, has charged with debauching her sister, aged fifteen an immate of Gerhan's

sister, aged fifteen, an inmate of Geghan's family. A delegation from Martinsville, headed by Mayor Baldwin, was in the city last night to witness the operations of the Jenney electric light, and they expressed themselves delighted with its illuminating power. It is likely that Martinsville will adopt the system.

Mrs. Priscilla Miller, aged sixty-one, has been given shelter at the police station until she can hear from friends. She reports that while en route from California to New York the train was snow-bound on the plains, and upon surrendering her ticket she was only given one to this city.

Yesterday Harry Craft, while rummaging among old papers found a twenty-five-cent serip, issued by South Carolina, during the war, also a five-dollar-bill continental money, which Hiram Craft secured and forwarded to him from Columbia, S. C., at the time of Sherman's march to the sea. They are

interesting relics. The Star savings and loan association has accepted the resignation of H. E. Vance, secretary, who goes out owing to press of private business, and has appointed W. J. Kercheval to the vacancy, A. M. Morse succeeding Kercheval as director. The association is in a prosperous condition, and a new series of stock will be placed on sale new series of stock will be placed on sale

new series of stock will be placed on sale late in March.

Nancy A. Smith was fined sometime ago by 'Squire Judkins for provoke, and gave security for payment. When the time expired, and failing to pay, she was re-arrested and sent to the work-house. Yesterday she applied for a writ of habeas corpus, alleging that Judkins had no authority to issue a warrant, but in the afternoon Judkins released her.

Yesterday \$1,000 was contributed in aid of the Y. M. C. A. building project, H. P. Ran-dall voluntarily subscribing \$500, T. F. Hol-land \$50 and G. H. McLaughlin \$30. Sev-eral parties called during the day at the association rooms, in aid of this noble object, and it is suggested that others do not wait upon the soliciting committees, but follow the example set by Messrs. Randali, Holland and McLaughlin.

The juvenile Mikado company, which left The juvenite Mikado company, which left this city some weeks ago under the management of Fred Mordaunt, fell into hard lines in Iowa and Illinois, and were capiased at Reckford by Altie Rogers, Olive Armstrong and Stella Rogers, three of the singers, who sued for salary. A compromise was finally reached and the combination again took the road. During the court trial Mordaunt During the court trial Mordaunt knocked a lawyer down, for which he was

The Sydenham Medical Society. The annual commencement exercises of the Sydenham medical society were held last night. Addresses were delivered by Drs. Stackhouse and D. A. Thompson. There was an attractive musical program

and diplomas were presented to the following graduates: W. H. Burroughs, O. A. ing graduates: W. H. Burroughs, O. A. Collins, A. L. Derbyshire, G. F. Edenharter, J. W. Evinger, G. W. Fertich, F. P. Gillespie, E. V. Hervey, H. G. Jones, C. S. Kırkpatrick, J. W. Lopp, A. A. Maggard, C. W. Mendenhall, J. B. Moore, G. H. Manson, A. S. McMurray, C. C. Pratt, E. E. Rhodes, W. J. Ritter, Urbine Stackhouse, Owen Stoddard, W. J. Stevenson, W. D. Snields, G. K. Stites, James Vickery, R. R. Washburn.

Revivals at Colored Churches.

Revivals are in progress at several of the ed churches. At Blackford A. M. Zion church fifty persons have united with the congregation, of whom thirty-five are new converts under the preaching of the paster, Rev. R. T. Anderson. A large number were at the mourners' bench last night. At Allen M. E. chapel, on Broadway, a meeting has been inaugurated by Rev. H. H. Thompson, assisted by Rev. D. A. Grayham, of Greencastle, with promising results. Rev. Mr. Bloodworth, of Little Zion Baptist church, is also conducting a stirring revival.

Living on Dogberry Justice. An attorney who is intimately acquainted with the business of the justice shops of this city-Dogberry Row and thereabouts-says there are, exclusive of jurymen, sixty-nine hangers on of these petty courts, consisting of constables and their deputies, deputy prosecutors and others. A patiful little pro-voke case costs \$15.25. Of this the state gets the tine-one dollar-and the remainder is divided among the justice, prosecutor and hangers-on.—[Journal.

A Quiet Day for Church Women.

Bishop Knickerbacker has arranged for a quiet day; to be given up to devotions and meditations for the women of the Episcopal church and any other christian women who may be pleased to attend on Friday (to-morrow) in Grace church on North Pennsylvania street. The order of services will be as follows: Holy communion, 10 a. m.; address, 12 m.; meditation, 1 to 2 p. m.; address, 2 p. m.; devotions, 3 p. m.; evening prayer, 4:30 p. m.

Mr. King and the Schools.

Mr. King and the Schools.

To the Editor of The Indianapolis News:

A stranger would naturally infer from the tone of your e-litorials and the plaints of the correspondents that the republican party of this township were without the 'saving remnant.' and and that we were put to the dire necessity of lassoing the unwilling Mr. Smith King, to save us from the wrath to come. I do not believe such to be the facts in the case—admitted that Mr. King made a record of economy in the administration of the affairs of the ohee of trustee. But how? By parsimony in the payment of salaries to the teachers (a profession that is never overpaid), and at the expense of the efficiency of the schools. He, for personal spite, destroyed for several months the usefulness of school No. 13, on Clifford avenue. There was a colored school in a building known as "Brookside resort." a mile at least from school 13. He consolidated the two, against the wish of the patrons of both, giving as an excuse that he wanted to curtail expense. The school was demoralized and useless for several months. As goon as Mr. Harvey came into office he was compelled to enlarge the house and employ additional teachers, as the school was overcrowded (as it still is), but Mr. King went on record as saving a vast amount to the school fund and Harvey got the credit of spending it—a very unjust discrimination. It was alleged at the time that the animus of the act was because the precinct was democratic. The republican party unjust discrimination. It was alleged at the time that the animus of the act was because the precinct was democratic. The republican party is not hunting for a cheap man, but one who will use a busness man's discretion in the affairs of the office, and not "save at the spiggot and lose at the bung-hole." Mr. King can not command 50 per cent of the republican vote of Center township, and not 10 per cent, in the northeast. He saved money, but they who had children of school age will damn him with faint praise when speaking of the econ-

they who had children of school age who had children of school age who him with faint praise when speaking of the econ P. B. L. NOWLAND.

P. B. L. NOWLAND.

Good Banking Law Demanded.

Tothe Editor of The Indianapolis News:

Three years have elapsed since I endeavored, through communications to the newspaper. Three years have elapsed since I endeavored, through communications to the newspapers and circulars to the nembers elect of our legislature, to create a sentiment in favor of a revision of our banking laws. Since then more broken banks and more victims, and unless semething is done to prevent a recurrence of similar affairs we must expect to be victimized again and again. It is incomprehensible to me why the people will look caimly on from year to year and make no effort to be protected in this all-important mater. It is the very foundation of all enterprises, and is of as great importances to the poor as to the wealthy. The loss of the little savings of a poor labour are as much to him asthousands of dolars are to the capitalist, and all are interested alike.

means of promoting the wellfare and growth of our city. All kinds of ideas are expressed, but the most important of all a good, efficient banking law, which will make absolutely sound financial

our city. All kinds of holes are expressed, but the most important of all a good, efficient banking law, which will make absolutely sound financial institutions possible, that will command the confidence of the people, are little spoken and less thought of. Thousands of dollars are now taken out of the channels of trade by being hidden away in all imaginable piaces, doing no one any good, not even their owners. This is all wrong, but can not be expected otherwise as long as the present state of affairs-exist. The great importance of sound banks, such as other stales enjoy, can not be overestimated. Our banking laws have not been revised since 1853. Our state has increased in population and wealth greater than the makers of our present law ever dreamed of. The whole condition of trade and commerce have undergone a complete revolution. The facilities for speculating in fictitious values of all kinds are very great and tempting, and have been the principal causes of the frequent bank failures, by being indulated in by bank officials. Owing to this greatly-changed condition of things in general, it is obvious that a revision of the present banking law is absolutely necessary. If our next legislature enacts but one law, and it be one that will restore perfect confidence to our people regarding our financial institutions, and will give them absolute protection in the way of banking, it would be the streatest blessing that could be bestowed upon our state, and would be cheap at the price, even if an extra session would be required to accomplish the object, and to the detriment of owl laws, materiopolitan police laws, or congressional gerry-manderings and other important measures of like ilk.

It is clearly within the province of our board

metropolitan police laws, or congressional gerrymanderings and other important measures of
like ilk.

It is clearly within the province of our board
of trade to act in this matter, and they have neglected their duty by allowing this deplorable
state of affairs to continue so long without even
making an effort to bring about a change; until
now our city has a reputation of broken banks,
of which the largest city in the union could be
ashamed of. Especially now when our national
banking system is attacked in congress and seriously debated as to its abolishment, it is doubly
necessary to be prepared for an emergency,
and to go to work in earnest without delay
to bring about a change in the entire
code of banking laws. Let the board of trade
try to redeem itself by passing suitable resolutions embodying our present demands as regards
to banking; let the people come together and indorse only such candidates for legislative honors
as will pledge themselves to work with a will for
the accomplishment of such laws as will forever
abolish dishonest banks and replace our present inadequate laws with others on a par with
those of other states that enjoy the confidence
and the patronage of their people.

Smith King Once More.

Smith King Once More.

To the Editor of The Indianapolis News.

If the people of this city wish to have an economical administration of the office of township trustee, they should nominete smith King. His record in reducing the expenditures of that office is too well known to need mention. The office is an important one. In 1880 William Wallace and Stanton J. Peedle made a report to the Charity organization society, in which it was stated that the powers of the township trustee were nearly as unlimited as those of the czar. There is ho limit to the amount of relief he may give out, or the debts for which he may make the county liable. The office is one requiring peculiar qualifications. The dis ribution of public out-door relief is at all times, in my opinion, evil—even when administered under the best management. When dode carelessly, ignorantly or politically, it becomes a hot-bed of corruption—a means of increasing pauperism.

Mr. King is thoroughly well acquainted with the people who are dependent. He knows who should and who should not have relief. He is sympathetic and wise; has firmness and the courage of his convictions. It certainly ought not to be necessary to stock a primary to effect his non-tration. To the Editor of The Indianapolis News:

age of his convictions. Techanily ought not con-be necessary to stock a primary to effect his non-ination. No man who can not successfully man-age his own business should be intrusted with public business. Mr. King is worth to-day \$10,000 a year to this township. If it is any object to the tax-payer to save this amount, let him be nom-inated. OSCAR C. MCCULLOCK.

Beware of the Buzz-Saw.

Beware of the Buzz-Saw.

To the Editor of The Indianapoils News:

A good deal has been said about what Mr. Forbes and his friends will do, if he is not nominated on Saturday. Just this kind of talk is what will make votes for Mr. King. The man that goes before a convention, asking its indorsement with a threat that if not indorse he will knife the nominee, is not an honest man, and deserves nothing of the people. The people do not need to be told this. They already know it, and will be governed accordingly, as Mr. Forbes will find if he puts himself in that position. No man is greater than his party, and I am afraid that Mr. Forbes and his friends will find this out when it is too late. Just now the people of this township, irrespective of party, want Mr. King for its trustee. He has been tried and found to be the right man. No trustee ever did more for the roads and schools of this township than he. The worthy poor were provided for when he was trustee, and the treasury was not depleted by the keeping of a lot of deal.-beats for political purposes. He left the office with a large balance-in the treasury. Just such a man is wanted at this juncture, and the people are in earnest and intend to have him. If it is not to be Mr. King, it will be Councilman Haugh or some other democrat with a good record. Republicans, beware of the buzz-saw!

Fall In, Republicans! To the Editor of The Indianapolis News:

[General Orders, No. 1.] The republicans of Center township on Friday evening next, at the polls with their own bullots, prepared for an engagement with the enemy un-der command of Generals "Rings" and "Slates."

der command of Generals "Rings" and "Slates."
Attention, battalion! Deploy column! Battalion, by the right and left flanks, double-quick!
March—against the "rings."
Right into line! Wheel! Steady! Forward!
Guide center, march—to the polls and "close up"
and stay there until you have conquered the enemy.

GENERAL SENTIMENT.

Only \$43 first-class, \$32.20 second-class to San Francisco and all California points, via I., D. & s. railroad. For tickets and full information call on H. A. CHERRIER, ticket agent, 114 South Illi-

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES For coughs and colds. "I do not see how it is possible for a public man to be himself in winter without this admirable aid." REV. R. M. DEVENS,

Pocasset, Mass. MULTUM IN PARVO! American Ball-Blue is delared by expert housewives to be a little blue giant of many accomplishments for laundry use. FURNITURE, curpets, stoves and pictures on payments or for cash, Cheapest place in the city.

JOHN CLUNE, 90 south Illinois street.

PLAIN and fancy ice cream and cottage cheese R. W. FURNAS, 54 Massachusetts avent RUDOLPH Boettcher, 47 South Delaware street

sages of all kinds. His reputation for cleanlines will convince you of this fact by giving him a

Hoop's Sarsaparilla gives an appetite.

CATARRH, influenza and rose cold are most-successfully treated and speedily cured by Hoffman's Health Helper. Capsules. \$1. SPECTACLES

a specialty at S. D. Crane's, 98 East Washington street. A complete assortment at all prices. THE Rice Zouaves have secured a benefit a gold watch to the lady selling the most tickets for

them. The play to be the "Midnight Marriage. HOOSIER GEM TAILORING COMPANY Is the title of a new house just started at No. 9 South Illinois street. H. L. Bert is the manager a first-class cutter and a man of long experience in tailoring. Goods reasonable. Give him a call

BAMBERGER'S SPRING STYLES. In addition to Youman's celebrated hats, of which we are the sole agents in this city, we have new styles of all the other leading manufacturers BAMBERGER, The Hatter

TURNING NIGHT INTO DAY.

Why is the sun like people of fashion? It turns night into day—the time people catch cold, which, if not attended to in time, will induce onsumption. Take in time Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein.

Why is an avaricious man like one with a short

memory? He is always for-getting. So is the wise perent for-ever getting Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein, the croup preventive, and cough and consumption cure. Persons suffering with catarrh of the stomach should drink Haag's Koumiss.

INDIANA TRUST & SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

49 East Washington street. Boxes for the safe keeping of valuables for rent n our safe deposit vault at prices ranging from \$5 to \$25 per year, according to size.
Collections made at all accessible points.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Foreign and domestic exchange bought and

FREE!

Parties contemplating the purchase of a Piano or Organ should not fail to send for our new Illustrated Catalogue, which we will mail free to any address.

THEO. PFAFFLIN & CO. 82 and 84 North Pennsylvania Street

On the dollar

FOR CLOAKS

We offer all our Winter Cloaks now at half price, to close them out. some very nice goods in the lot.

H. P. WASSON & CO.

TOTAL, \$245.00. This buys a good Upright or Square Plano, a nice Hair-Cloth Stool and a Scarf for one Upright, or a coverior a Square Plano. No extra charge for delivering in the city or saburbs, or for boxing and invering in time enjoy ragiouries, or for boxing and delivering at the depits here.

We WARRANT these Planes for FIVE YEARS. Have been selling them for more than fifteen years, and can rifer to hindreds of distomers using them. Send us your address and we will mail you circular containing cuts of the Planes and full information.

NEW ORGANS FROM \$65 UPWARD.

D. H. BALDWIN & CO., Steinway & Sons, Decker Brothers, Haines Brothers, Fischer and other Planos. ESTEY and SHON-INGER Organs,
Parties at a distance desiring bargains should not

Parties at a distance usually specialty. Orders for Tuning and Repairing a specialty. Orders for Tuning and Repairing a specialty. Storage for moving given prompt attention. Pianos and Organs, with insurance. 95, 97 and 99 N. Penn. St., Indianapolis.



Best Grate Coal. Best Furnace Coal. Burns to white ash. No Clinker. Lump : : : : \$2.75 Nut : : : : \$2.25 Per ton. For sale by all Dealers.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING

EPPS'S COCOA BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-elected Cocoa. Mr. Epps has provised our breakfast tables with a delicately havored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a con titu on may be gradually built up until strong enough to re-st every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating arou-d us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a ratal shaft by keeping ourselves well for filed with pure blood and a properly nourished rame."

—Civil Service Gazette

Made samply with boiling water or milk Sold only in half pound tims by grocers, labeled thus:

Made simply with boiling water or only in half pound tins by process, labeled thu JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists. London, England.

INSURE IN THE

Insurance company, of New York. The most popular and best known Fire Insurance Company in the state. All honest losses are promptly settled at office of ..., C. F. SAYLES, AGENT. Telephone 476. 75 East Market Street.

YOHN BROTHERS, Sunday School (YOHN'S BLOCK) Indianapolis.

THOMS & CO., Supply

FUNERAL DIRECTOR. 77 North Delaware Street.

KREGELO. Telephone 564. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. REMOVAL:

AMERICAN PAPER PULLEY CO.

Having purchased the G. H. Zschech & Co. plant, Nos. 180 to 190 South Pennsylvania street, we will, within a few days, remove to above location. In connection with our present business, we shall do a general machine and foundry business. Our facilities are first-class, and we guarantee

BEST 5c CIGAR.
Warranted Full Havana

ROCKWOOD, NEWCOMB & CO.

SHERRY

C. M. RASCHIG, 21 EAST WASHINGTON STREET.

BOOKSHELVES.

We have just received an elegant new line of Bookshelves, or Bookcases without doors, ranging in price from \$5 up. These are nice goods, with brass rods for curtains, and are nicer things for the money than we have ever had before. Call and see them.

KING & ELDER, 43 and 45 South Meridian Street.

WRIGHT'S PERFUMES. BENBOW'S SOAPS. MARSALA WINE. FRANK H. CARTER, DRUGGIST, 300 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, SWINGS

High Chairs, Cradles, Rocking and Easy Chairs, BRACKETS AND WALL POCKETS, DUSTERS AND BRUSHES.

CHARLES MAYER & CO., 29 and 31 West Washington Street.

FRANK W. FLANNER. JOHN HOMMOWN. PETER M. WRIGHT.

Proprietors City Ambulance.

THE RUSH FOR PANTS

AMUSEMENTS.

To-night, at the same

BENNETT & MOULTON'S COMIC OPERA CO.

"GIROFLE-GIROFLA."

Friday evening and Saturday matinee, "Oli

Next attraction—DAN'L SULLY'S "CORNER GROCERY."

INGLISH'S OPERA HOUSE,

The largest, best and most popular Theater la Indiana. WILL E. ENGLISH, Prop. and Man'ger.

ELITE EVENT!

The management is pleased to announce an arrangement for a return engagement of the famous

From the Casino Theater, New York. (Which attracted such enthusiastic crowds on the occasion of its recent visit to Indianapolis). TO-NIGHT, Friday night and Saturday matines.

Saturday night, Carleton's superb "MIKADO."

People's Popular Prices—10, 25, 50, 75c and \$1. Secure seats at the box office.

Week of March 1—Redmund and Barry's "MID-NIGHT MARRIAGE" Combination.

W. H. DOAN'S

I. X. L.

GASOLINE

THE BEST

For Stoves.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY
R. G. DUN & CO.,
R. L SCARLETT,
Manager.
Rooms 2 and 3 Sentinel Building. The oldest, the
best, the most progressive and the most retiable
establishment of the kind in the world, having
105 branch offices fully equipped and in good
running order, or three to one more than any
other agency has of actually live offices. For over
42 years we have enjoyed an unsulled reputation
for honesty, reliability and far dealing, and we
have unlimited resources for conducting our business successfully. We invite a test of our qualities by the merchants of Indianapolia.

R. G. DUN & CO.

...CARLETON OPERA COMPANY.....

Saturday night, "The Mascotte."

PRICES-10c, 20c, 30c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Continues unabated. Positively only two days more to obtain the choice of our finest Pants for \$5.00. Wonderful bargains at \$3.50 and \$2.48.

One lot of splendid Working Pants, worth \$1.25 (only 160 pairs left), go this week at

-78 CENTS.

DICKSON'S

\$25.00 CASH POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK

Of our Semi-Annual Net Cost Sale of Stock. See reduced prices marked on goods in our show windows, and don't fail to take advantage of same, as this sale will close on Saturday, February 27.

A job lot of odd sizes

to close this week at half

the cost of manufactur-

ing, at the

GLOBE TAILORING

22 West Washington Street. T. M. STUART.

Store open from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. N. B. Fine Imported Astrachan, suitable for trimming ladies' dresses and outer wraps, for sale by the yard.

26 South Delaware St. Telephone

> CARPET HOUSE. DRAPERIES, ETC. EASTMAN, SCHLEICHER & LEE,

BREAD CHEAPER THAN FLOUR

NO BANKRUPT STOCK

5 East Washington Street.

All work done when promised. Telephone 701.

But new, fresh designs in Spring Patterns of Wall Decorations. Practical workmen to carry out our designs. Estimates and designs cheerfully furnished at

ROLL'S,

38 South Illinois Street.

INDIANA PAPER COMPANY, Has arrived. Call

-SEE OUR-SPIEGEL, Side-Boards, Dining Tables and Dining-

Room Chairs. Ladies' Desks. Cabinets. PRICES TO SUIT HARD TIMES.

71 and 73 W. Wash. St., 32 and 34 Kt'y. Ave

Finest line of Stationery in the city. Bee ppointed Printing Establishment. Al' work at w rates and infirst-class style

BIG OFFER. To introduce them
1,000 Self-Operating Washing Machines, If you A 1,000 Self-Operating Washing Machines, 11 you want one send us your name, P. O. and express office at once. The National Co., 23 Deyst, N. Y

Delivery Wagons leave this market at 8, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 2 and 4 p. m. Will receive as careful attention as if given in person. 78 and 80 N. PENNSYLVANIA ST HOUSE. COFFEE

WASHINGTON MARKET.

We carry the largest stock and greatest variety of

Green and Roasted Coffee In the State. We supply dealers with any quality and kind wanted.

A. B. GATES & CO., 31 and 33 East Maryland Street.

LOUIS H. GIBSON, Low cost plans, etc., for low cost houses. Can make building loans at Rooms 5 and 6 Vinton Block, rates, with their method of weekly

Opposite Postoffice. SPRING CARPETS.

New and fresh styles Carpets and Draperies at prices that will compete with any old bankrupt stock of goods in this city. Do not place orders 'until our prices and stock are examined.

H. ROLL, Telephone, 871. 30, 32 and 34 South Illinois Street.

APPLEBY'S HOUSE FURNISHING STORE, 100 North Illinois Street,

Is the cheapest place in the city to buy your goods on easy weekly and monthly payments. All goods first class, and satisfaction guaranteed.

TELEPHONE 411.